B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co, Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XIV NO 10— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Jan.	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan,
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
13th Jan.	BANBURA ..	Busreh via Karach and P. Gulf Ports
15th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
16th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
18th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
20th ,,	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai M Maru	Takiguchi	4104	6th Jan.	16th Jan.
xMorioka Maru	S. Amano	4469	15th Jan.	20th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J.Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb
Liverpool Maru	..	5864	20th Jan.	30thJan.
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	20th Jan.	3rdFeb.
Murofan Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24thFeb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	16th Feb.	2ndMar

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	354	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Kurohime Maru ..	I.Yamanaka	4,600	28 Dec.	15 Jan.
Honolulu Maru ..	G. Fujita	5,751	11 Jan.	22 ,,
Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	25 ,,	5 Feb.
@Borneo Maru ..	T.Motoshige	5,864	25 ,,	27 Jan.
Portsaid Maru ..	....	5,859	27 ,,	12 Feb.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	22 Feb.	22 ,,
Heimei Maru ..	....	4,364	12 ,,	2 Mar.

@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD.
LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Youths to learn Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
A 2433

WANTED.—A GRADUATE TEACHER. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Bharda New High School, Fort.
A R2442

WANTED—Experienced CORRESPONANCE CLERK, knowing Typewriting, pay about Rs. 60/-. See THE VIELOPHONE CO., near Station Matunga B. B.
A R2445

WANTED—Expert HAIR DRESSER. European (Italian or French). Good salary with prospects. Apply immediately The VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON, 12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
A R2446

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER for a Dispensary at Desalpur, Cutch. Apply CHAPSI BHARA & CO., Danabunder, Bombay.
A R2441

WANTED—Experienced and well INFLUENCED AGENTS in all the Chief Cities in India, Burma, and Ceylon, for sale of Brass goods, such as Furniture Fittings, and Building Materials, manufactured in India. Guaranteed best quality and standard goods. Apply immediately to Box No. 1169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2447

WANTED for the TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT, 2 DRAUGHTSMEN for LAND DEPARTMENT, fully competent of tracing TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY PLANS, salary Sh. 350 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2434

WANTED soon for re-organising Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Deccan, a MANAGER, an Engineer, Spinning Master and a Weaving Master Only candidates, having first-hand knowledge and large practical experience may apply at once with Testimonials. Box No. 1164, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2431

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course, of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ONE LL.B., with experience of legal work SEEKS suitable EMPLOYMENT. Particulars apply Box No. 1168, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2443

AN EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER MANAGER with thorough knowledge of organising a newspaper concern. Well connected with three dailies in Madras, open for ENGAGEMENT. Please write to Box No. 1167, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2438

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS, Opposite Vile Parle Station and flats in Bhai Jiwan ji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay, for Vegetarians only. Apply PURSHOTTAMDAS J. JAI at the premises.
C R2437

EDUCATIONAL.

GOOD ENGLISH—Learn it by correspondence. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona.
M R2418

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE-HONEY, Dry Chillies 20/-, Garli Dhania 10/- 3,200 tolas each. TH GENERAL STORES, Kotah (Rajputana).
T R2427

START PRIVATE BUSINESS as Europe's "MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS" without capital under Expert Guidance al by Post. Moderate fees. Write Post Offic Box 452, Bombay.
T R2411

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LATEST LAW BOOKS FOR SALE at 40 per cent. reduction. Unique opportunity. Apply Box No. 1170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2449

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (How rah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

T. HIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay, Bromide ¼ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1/8, Cabinet (6½ by 4¾) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Outdoor Photos taken in any part of Bombay from Colaba to Virar, Bori Bunder to Kalyan, without any extra charges. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PARCEL TRAFFIC TO AND FROM BOMBAY BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OWING to the remodelling of Victoria Terminus, on and from the 7th February, 1926, the G. I. P. Railway will open a new parcels depot at Wadi Bunder and will close their main inwards parcels office at Victoria Terminus.

INWARD PARCELS.—The following parcels only will be delivered in future at Victoria Terminus, delivery being effected from an office in the Victoria Terminus Annexe, which is opposite to the General Post Office and adjacent to the main entrance to St. George's Hospital:—

(1) All silver, treasure, insured parcels, ammunition and firearms.
(2) Government dak from Poona and Mahableshwar.
(3) Newspapers.
(4) Fruit from Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, and from stations on foreign railways via Delhi.
(5) Betel leaves from Howrah and fruit from stations on the B. N. Railway via Nagpur, and from stations on E. I. Railway via Naini, and locally from Nagpur.
(6) Vegetables from Agra, Rajakimandi and Lucknow.
(7) Flowers from Malavli, Kirkee and Poona.
(8) Milk from Kirkee and Khandwa.

All other parcels traffic hitherto delivered at Victoria Terminus will be delivered at the new Wadi Bunder Depot direct to the public or through the Parcel Delivery Contractor.

OUTWARD PARCELS.—The new parcel depot in Wadi Bunder will be the main parcel office of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay and will be open for the booking as well as for the delivery of parcels. Parcels will also continue to be accepted for booking at Victoria Terminus at a new office near the present third class booking office on the west side of the Terminus. This office will be known as the G. I. P. Railway Market-end parcel office, and arrangements have been made for transferring parcels booked at this office, by motor lorries to the Wadi Bunder Depot for despatch to destination by the parcel express trains.

The G. I. P. Railway will accept for booking and despatch from Victoria Terminus all silver, treasure and insured parcels, also firearms and ammunition at the parcel office, situated in the Victoria Terminus Annexe. This office will also accept for despatch by passenger train all newspapers booked on ledger account, but all other newspaper and perishable traffic will only be accepted for booking at the market end parcel office at Victoria Terminus. This traffic will be despatched to destination by mail and passenger trains as hitherto.

Changes are also necessitated at Masjid station on account of the electrification of the main line to Kalyan, and on the opening of Wadi Bunder parcel office all parcel traffic now delivered at Masjid will be delivered at Wadi Bunder. The booking of parcels at Masjid will continue, with the exception of empty fowl baskets, which will only be accepted and booked at Wadi Bunder. Arrangements have been made to convey all parcels booked at Masjid to Wadi Bunder by motor lorries for onward despatch by the Parcel Express trains.

There will be no change in the booking of parcels at the G. I. P. Railway City Booking Office at Pydhownie, but such parcels as are booked at this Office will be carried to Wadi Bunder for onward despatch, instead of from Victoria Terminus as hitherto.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.

Bombay, 4-1-1926.
C24776

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OWING to the Court Mourning, there will be no Conversazione on the opening day. There will be a PRIVATE VIEW of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 14th January from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. All members of the Society are cordially invited.
24788

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that temporary receipts Nos. 627, 628, 629, 630 in respect of 4 shares Nos. 9452, 17066, 19173, 9930 of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Standing in the name of Jamanadas Jekishandas has been LOST or MISLAID.

Any person being in possession of this T Receipt or claiming any interest in the same is requested to inform me and the Company at their Registered Office within a fortnight from the date hereof after which the Company will be requested to issue a duplicate thereof.

JAMANADAS JEKISANDAS.

Dated, 11th day of January, 1926.
R2448

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificate No. 1728 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 223329 to 223333 of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., standing in the name of Mr. Manilal Chunilal has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramways Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 11th January, 1926.
R2439

THE PIONEER CLAY & INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Khanapur, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of January, 1926, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account at 30th September 1925.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th of January to 31st January, 1926.

By order of the Board.
M. S. NADMARNI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Khanapur, 6th January, 1926.
C24810

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per month. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar.
24765

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the New Oil Mills Company, Limited (in liquidation.)

PARI VALLABHRAM HEMCHAND ..... Petitioner.

N. H. MOOS ... Official Liquidator.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 12.30 p.m. to consider the position of the Company and to discuss and pass necessary resolutions as to how the Liquidator should act in the interest of the general body of the creditors of the Company.

Any resolutions that may be passed at this Meeting will be given effect to subject to the sanction of the Court.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1926.

Per pro N. H. MOOS.
A. F. CHINOY
Official Liquidator.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C24783

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

O. S. Suit No. 3166 of 1925.

PRANJIWANDAS AMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bharbhai Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) BAI BHAGIRATHIBAI, wife of Gangadas Madhavji Mehta, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, a minor by her guardian-ad-litem, the said Gangadas Madhavji Mehta, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) Bai PRABHAVATIBAI and (3) Bai VIMLA, Daughters of Vora Nagardas Ratanji, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Vile Parle, outside the Fort of Bombay, both minors by their guardian-ad-litem Mohandas Ratanji of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Vile Parle, now temporarily residing at Jafferabad in Kathiawar; (4) The Advocate-General of Bombay, having his office in the High Court Buildings; (5) JAGJIWANDAS DAMODERDAS of Kundla Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kundla in Kathiawar; (6) VORA MOHANDAS RATANJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vile Parle, now temporarily residing at Kathiawar; (7) SHANGHVI GOVINDJI PARMANAND, of Jafferabad, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jafferabad in Kathiawar ..... Defendants.

UPON reading the Plaint and upon hearing Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed I DO ORDER that the defendants abovenamed do on the 28th day of January 1926, attend before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers at 11-30 A.M. (S. T.) for the determination of the following questions:—

1. Whether the bequest for Dharmada building in Clause 1 and the bequest for Dharmic purposes in Clause 7 are valid.
2. Whether defendants 1, 2 and 3 are entitled to be paid each full one-third of the income of the residue before their marriage for their maintenance education and other expenses or whether until the marriage of the youngest one they are entitled to such sum as the executors may think fit to allow for the purpose.
3. Whether if they are entitled only to such amount as the executors might think fit, who is entitled to the balance of the one-third income? and or whether such balance is to be accumulated as part of the residue.
4. Whether the bequest of the one-third of the income on the death of any daughters to her children is valid.
5. Whether there is any disposal of the corpus or there is intestacy in respect thereof.
6. Whether by reason of the bequest to them of the one-third of the income the sons of each daughter are entitled to the corpus of the one-third.
7. Whether the bequest of the one-third of the income to the son of each daughter is valid such sons being unborn at the death of the testatrix.
8. If there is intestacy with regard to the corpus, who are entitled to the said corpus?

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) MIRZA A. A. KHAN.

(Sd.) PURNANAND CLUBWALA and JASUBHAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTE:—If the defendants do not appear at the time and place abovementioned such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Honourable, the Judge may think just and expedient.
C24811

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MAY ELIZABETH PEACE WILSON, DECD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 360 of the Indian Succession Act 1925 that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed May Elizabeth Peace Wilson, deceased, late of Yercaud in the Madras Presidency, who died at Bangalore, on or about the 26th day of August, 1925, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on or about the 18th day of December, 1925, to Harry Joseph Gleeson of Bandra in the Thana District Bombay Presidency, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. Little and Co., of Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, his attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised and all persons holding any property belonging to the said deceased are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Harry Joseph Gleeson, the Sole Executor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.
C24809

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1741 of 1924.

Bai KESARBAI, wife of Champsey Jiwandas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring Sixty (60) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 346, New No. 8011, and Old Survey No. 1871 and New Survey No. 2/840, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3333 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6186 and Street Nos. 214-216, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kazi Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Fakruddin but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, and on or towards the South by the property of Ghanchi Jacob.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill Sixty square yards, but on actual measurement found to contain fifty-eight decimal point seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 845, New No. 8010, Old Survey No. 1872, New Survey No. 841, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3334 of Bhuleshwar Division, and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6187, Street Nos. 218-220, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Miya Bin Faku Miya but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fatmabibi Jitakar but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, on or towards the East by Kazi Street, and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 842, 2955, New No. 8006, Old Survey Nos. 1873, 4371, New Survey No. 842 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3335 of Bhuleshwar Division, and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6188, Street Nos. 222-226, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a footpath and beyond that by Erskin Road, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Aishabibi but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant abovenamed, on or towards the East by Kazi Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

All these pieces are consolidated into one piece as shown in the plan filed with the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24599

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 327 of 1924.

In re: RAHIMTULLA GULAMHUSEIN, of Kurla, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kurla, the Sole Proprietor of the firm of R. Mahomed Jaffer & Co., carrying on business in Woollen & Cotton piecegoods at Chakla Street No. 6, Jackeria Masjid: .....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd March, 1926 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C24812

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR MURZBAN DASTUR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, has for himself and as executor of the Will of his mother Bai Rattanbai contracted to sell the undermentioned properties belonging jointly to himself and his deceased mother Bai Rattonbai Murzban Dastur to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at the Cama Building, Bell Lane, in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land of Gavthan tenure, containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana under Old Survey Nos. 244-244-245 and New Survey Nos. 17-18-19 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under Nos. 42A, 43, 43A, 44, 44C, 44D, 44E on the Bhoiwada side of Bandora at Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora and are bounded, on the East by the property hereinafter secondly, described on the West by the properties bearing Survey Nos. 21-22-16-15-14-15 on the North partly by the land bearing Survey No. 12 and beyond that by Bhoiwada Road and partly by Municipal Land and on the South by the property thirdly hereinafter described and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.

SECONDLY—A portion out of all that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land containing by admeasurement. Five hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana under Old Survey Nos. 244-244-245, New Survey No. 34, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under Nos. 42, 43, 43A, 44, 44C, 44D, 44E, all which premises are situate at and on the Bhoiwada side of Bandra at Bandora, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and are bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the South by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by the Bhoiwada Road and on or towards the West by the property thirdly described and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land, called D class Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana under Old Survey No. 244-244-245, and New Survey No. 20 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No. 44, all which premises are situate at Bandora, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by the property bearing Survey No. 29, on or towards the North partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property secondly above described and on or towards the South by the public road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.

JEHANGIR, MEHTA & SOMJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1926.

C24813

AMUSEMENTS

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

from the 15th to the 29th January,

AT THE

TOWN HALL.

Admission 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th	Re. 1.
19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd	As. 8.
Subsequent days	As. 4

Exhibitors will be admitted free of charge from the 19th.

Hours of Admission from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M

Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

ROYAL ART STUDIO'S JEWEL PICTURE

"Naharsinh Dakoo"

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

AMUSEMENTS

VISWA-BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

6-30 p. m. to 8-30 p.m.

9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

TWO SHOWS

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE

Exhibition Arena

PRESENTING.

DARE-DEVIL DANDY GEORGE in his sensational Leap for Life from an height of 40 feet.

The Wonder of the World

BABY ALBERTINA (6 years old) in his sensational aerial act also Looping the Loop on the Trapeze.

Miss ANITA and MASTER GORDON in their marvellous revolving Dental Trapeze.

See them suspended by their teeth alone whirling in mid air at express speed.

Classic statues in marble Fire Eating by Miss NETA.

LETES & CABARET, Hawaiian Hula-Hula, and other Dances, Singing, Comic Sketches, and other items too numerous to mention.

Also INDIA'S PREMIER SOCIETY entertainer. Come and See this Brilliant Indian Comedian in this V. B. L. EXHIBITION.

To-night To-night To-night

AMUSEMENTS.

WARNER BROTHERS

CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN

PRESENT

WESLEY BARRY

IN

"HEROES OF THE STREET"

An EXTRA! fine evening's entertainment is offered to you in "Freckles" latest hit

"Felix Tries to Rest"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The World's News in Pictures Longer and More Interesting.

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

NOW PLAYING AT THE

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the

MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR, BARODA STATE

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Baliwala Grand Theatre,

TARDEO, GRANT ROAD

LAST TWO WEEKS LAST TWO WEEKS

On account of "Sankrat" Holiday of Thursday specially

ON

WEDNESDAY 13th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 p.m.

DRAUPADI

SATURDAY 16th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 p.m.

SHAKUNTAL

SUNDAY, 17th Jan. 1926 at 3 P. M.

EKACHA-PYALA

RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER.

HARD COURT TENNIS AMATEUR OPEN - - - - CHAMPIONSHIPS

of

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The above Tournament is played under the auspices of the P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA, Bombay, and consists of the following events.

EVENTS

Gentlemen's Singles —Ladies Singles

Gentlemen's Doubles—Mixed Doubles

The Tournament commences from Monday the 1st February 1926, and is expected to last till Saturday, the 13th February, 1926. Entries close on Monday, the 25th January, 1926. The Entrance fee for each of the events will be Rs. 5/- for each player and must be sent with the Entrance application.

The prospectus and the Entry forms can be had from the undersigned on application.

P. W. VELKER,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND SUCCESS
SECOND WEEK GREAT RUSH.
THE SHARDA FILM CO'S.
Historical Masterpiece Picture

SAURASTRA VEER

With a Novelty in the Film on the American Style

BEAUTIFUL DANCE
By a Beautiful Nightingale.
By Special Arrangement with the Film Co

Same Dance which you were seeing for, merly on the screen, will be seen by you on the stage.

Avail of the Opportunity,
Time and Rates as Usual

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 TONS "HORCH" MOTOR LORRIES, 2 LARGE BOILERS AND 2 PRESSING MACHINES LYING AT MALAD AND KANDIVALEE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2732 of 1925 (S. L. Kadam vs. A. G. Kamat), Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY will on THURSDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Purshottam Baug, opposite Kala Ghoda, Marve Road, Malad:—

4 (four tons) "Horch" Motor Lorries in working order.

2 Large boilers and 2 large pressing machines, etc., etc

2 Large Boilers and 2 large pressing machines are lying at Kandivlee Village, opposite Marker's Bunglow, near Buffalo Stable.

3 Motor Lorries ("Horsch") lying at Purshottam Baug, Kala Ghoda, Marve Road, Malad.

1 Motor Lorry lying at Jackaria Road, opposite Mr. R. B. Kotwal's Bunglow, Malad..

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SHRI KARUNESH LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS IN WORKING ORDER SITUATE AT TRIBHOWAN ROAD, SIR MANGALDAS WADY, GIRGAUM.

Pursuant to the order made in Suit No. 3678 of 1924 and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., under the Receiver appointed therein (Karkare vs. Gogate) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above mentioned Lithographic Printing Press consisting of:—

Ratcliffe machines; Winston and Ratcliffe Hand Presses; Hughes and Kimber Press; Payne's Hand Cutting Press Stitching, Punching and varnishing machines; Copper plate Press; Two Induction Motor 10 H.P. each by A. Chambers and MacFarlane; stone grinding machine; a large lot of lithographic stones of different sizes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will this day TUESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned: 25 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.

Country damaged, lying at Sewri in godown No. H-106.

AT 4.40 P. M. (S. T.)

At Sewri in Messrs. Gill Coy.'s Godown No. E.68.

4 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton country damaged.

AT 4.45 p.m. (S. T.)

At Sewri in godown No. J-137.

3 full pressed bales Jinja Cotton country damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2. Send birth particulars or time of writing.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvent's right, title, interest, claim and demand in the properties at Rajan Khar, Navkhar, Balpada, Milkat Khar, Devli Revas Khar, Rajan Khar, Devli Khar, etc., at Alibag, District Kolaba, and in the properties and Salt Pans at Uran, Peth Uran and Panvel in Jilla Kolaba.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co. (Insolvents), and with the consent and concurrence of the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in 15 lots, six lots in Part I, six lots in Part II, and three lots in Part III, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Insolvents, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co., in the undermentioned properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

PART I.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or field situate at Rajan Khar in Alibag in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, admeasuring 36¼ gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 13, Pot Hissa No. 6, and Entry No. 66.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or field situate at Rajan Khar at Davli, in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, admeasuring 3½ gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 15, Pot Hissa No. 13, and Entry No. 76.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a house thereon, situate at Navkhar Village at Rajan-Khar Davli, in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 30 yards in length and 25 yards in breadth,

FOURTHLY:—Two Vanjaryachi long fields, bearing Survey Nos. 326 and 326, Pot Hissa Nos. 1 and 1, Entry No. 1583 respectively, and admeasuring 22½ gunthas and 5½ gunthas respectively.

LOT NO. II.

All that the share, right, title and interest of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb in all that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground situate, lying and being at Balpada in Sub-District Panval Taluka Zilla District Kolaba, the whole land admeasuring 28 gunthas or thereabouts and half of it, admeasures 14 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 326, Pot Hissa No. 1, and Entry No. 1583.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or garden situate, lying and being at Nilkat Khar in Alibag in Zilla Kolaba, in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, bearing Survey No. 6, Pot Hissa No. 1, and Entry No. 13, and admeasuring 10¼ gunthas or thereabouts,

SECONDLY:—All that the right, title and interest in all that piece or parcel of Gauthan land situate, lying and being at Milkat Khar in Alibag, Zilla Kolaba, in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, admeasuring 21¼ gunthas or thereabouts,

LOT NO. IV.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold Khar land or ground situate and being at Devli, in the Registration Sub-District and District Kolaba, held under a Lease dated 1st August, 1904, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb of the other part, and which land bearing Survey No. 188 and Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry No. 2, and admeasuring 1 acre and 29¼ gunthas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land or ground known as Rajan Khar, situate, lying and being at Davli, in the Registration Sub-District and District Kolaba, held under a Lease dated 1st August, 1904, made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb of the other part, and which land bears Survey No. 50, Entry No. 129 and Pot Hissa No. 1, and admeasuring 6 acres and 16¼ gunthas.

LOT NO. V.

All that the half share, right, title and interest of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb in all that piece or parcel of Gauthan land in Devli Rajan Khar, Taluka Alibag, Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4½ gunthas,

LOT NO. VI.

All that the half share right title and interest of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb in all that piece or parcel of Gauthan land in Devli Rajan Khar Taluka Alibag Registration District and Sub-district Kolaba admeasuring two gunthas

PART II.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of ground or field named Ujad situate lying and being at Rajan Khar in Devli Village Taluka Alibag bearing Survey No. 26 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry No. 84 admeasuring 70 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar bearing Survey No. 29 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry Nos. 1 and 2 admeasuring 5¾ gunthas or thereabouts

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar bearing Survey No. 26 Pot Hissa No. 8 and Entry No. 91 admeasuring 12½ gunthas or thereabouts

LOT No. IV.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Rajan Khar Devli bearing Survey No. 24 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry No. 66 admeasuring 38¾ gunthas or thereabouts

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Rajan Khar Devli bearing Survey No. 25 Pot Hissa No. 7 and Entry No. 76 admeasuring 2 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT No. V.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar bearing portion of Survey No. 29 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry Nos. 1 and 2 admeasuring 20½ gunthas or thereabouts

LOT No. VI.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar Devli being portion of Survey No. 25 Pot Hissa No. 7 Entry No. 90 No. 2 admeasuring 20 gunthas

SECONDLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar Devli, viz., (a) being portion of Survey No. 1 Pot Hissa No. 1 Entry No. 1 and (b) Survey No. 26 Pot Hissa No. 15 Entry No. 98 both pieces admeasuring 21 gunthas

PART III.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land or ground containing by admeasurement 107 acres and 16¼ gunthas or thereabouts known or called by the name of Devli Rajan Khar and Milkat Khar situate at or near Revas Taluka Alibag Zilla Kolaba in the Registration Sub-district and District Kolaba and bearing the following Nos. viz:, (a) Old Survey Nos. 2-10, New Survey Nos. 8-16, Pot Hissa No. 1, Entry Nos. 27-35; (b) Old Survey Nos. 2-9, New Survey Nos. 27-34, Pot Hissa No. 1, Entry Nos. 104-111 and (c) Old Survey No. 106, New Survey Nos. 35-38 and 192 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry Nos. 112, 115 and 463.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land or ground situate at Khar Rajan Khar and Devli Khar in the Registration Sub-district and District Kolaba containing by admeasurement 150 acres or thereabouts bearing Old Survey Nos. 32, New Survey Nos. 31-47 and 50 Entry Nos. 110, 126, Pot Hissa, No. 1.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLY—All that 1/4th share in all that piece or parcel of salt batty land or ground and salt pans known by the name of Agar Ramshanker situate lying and being at Peth Uran Zilla Kolaba Taluka Shavey in the Registration District Kolaba and Sub-district of Uran containing by admeasurement 151 acres and 17 gunthas bearing Pot No. 5 forming part of a larger piece of salt batty fields and salt pans known by the name of Ramshankar and Sajaramshankar

SECONDLY:—All that 1/4th share in all that piece or parcel of salt batty land and Agar or salt pans forming part of the land admeasuring 85 acres and 17 gunths called or known by the name of Agar Ramshanker bearing Pot No. 5 situate lying at Uran Zilla Kolaba Taluka Shavey in the District Kolaba and Sub-district of Uran containing by admeasurement 15 acres and 20 gunthas

THIRDLY:—All that 1/4th share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground used as platform for storing the salt at Uran Zilla Kolaba Taluka Shavey being the large platform on the South side of Big Agroli Registration District Kolaba and Sub-district Uran

FOURTHLY:—All that 1/4th share in all that the land ground used for cleaning salt and known as the Western platform of the Big Agroli situate at Uran Kolaba Taluka Shavey in the District Kolaba and Sub-district of Uran and which said Southern and Eastern platform containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 20 gunthas and bearing Survey No. 89.

FIFTHLY:—All that 1/4th share in all that piece or parcel of land or salt batty ground and salt pans forming part of Pot No. 1 of the Agar called or known as Agar Ramshanker situate at Uran Zilla Kolaba Taluka Shavey in the District of Kolaba and Sub-district of Uran containing by admeasurement 12 acres and 15 gunthas

SIXTHLY:—All the right to use and take the sea and salt water from the three gates in the manner and conditions fully mentioned in the Indenture of Conveyance dated 29th May 1906 and made between Rao Bahadur Khanderao Wishwanath Rastey First Class Sirdar of the one part and the said Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb of the other part.

SEVENTHLY:—All that the half share right little and interest of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb in all that piece or parcel of Khajan ground in Taluka Panvel District Kolaba admeasuring 8 acres or thereabouts as per Mamlatdar Kacheri receipt No. 214

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Mincheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said Official Assignee or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, Jan. 11.

A drop of 1 to 18 points in New York futures has been reported yesterday. The market declined on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 5 points up. The advance was due to some buying.

Report from Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—Note:—The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 8th January 1926 were 381,000 bales. This make the total takings from 1st August to date 8,178,000 bales against 6,843,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,335,000 bales.

Remarks:—This week's total spinners takings show a little slackening. Last week the total increase of takings over last year figured at 1,433,000 bales increase. This week the increase over last year figures at 1,335,000 bales. This may show a little less anxiety on the part of Spinners to build up further stocks.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th inst. as under:—

"Speculators bring pressure upon near months."

In response to a moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 355 1/2 i.e. Rs. 21 lower than Saturday's closing rate. At the opening jobbers were sellers and the values declined to Rs. 354 Around this level Commission Houses bought lifting the prices to Rs. 357 and the market closed at Rs. 355½. Cotton Green the Bazar opened steady Rs. 357½ on Liverpool opening quotations being better than expected and closed at Rs. 354. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate sellers of Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 347 and sharply improved to Rs. 356 on shorts covering and buying by Indore operators and Shroffs, and closed at Rs. 353½. Whilst March opened at Rs. 333 and eased to Rs. 330 1/2 on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses. Buying by Shroffs caused the values to improve to Rs. 336 and the market closed at Rs. 334 1/2. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 285 and Rs. 286 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday last, and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Fully Good Broach April-May	356½
Fully Goid Bengal Dec.-Jan.	286½
Fully Good Bengal March	288
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	353
Fine Oomra March	336

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 307, Fine 299, F. Good 289, Good 279.

M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 302, Fine 294, F. Good 284, Good 274.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 364, Fine 354, F. Good 344.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 389, Fine 379, F. Good 369.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 379, Fine 369, F. Good 359.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 350, Fine 340, F. Good 330.

M. G. Mathia, Fine 298, F. Good 288 Good 278.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Fully Good Broach April-May	353
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	285
Fully Good Bengal March	286
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	353
Fine Oomra March	334

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Ready	New. Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	295
Bengal F.G.M.G.	285	283
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295	290
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	390/95	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	350/80	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/80	380
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/70	370
Pujgaon Fine M.G.	335/70	370
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330/60	370
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/60	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/55	352
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/45	34-/50
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/35	340
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)	382
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	280/85	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/70	.....
Cambodia M.G.	100/20	.....

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed Calcutta Prre Basis Bags:—Tone:—Better enquiry

19 sellers for February and 18 buyers Apl/May.

Raw Linseed Naked Spot Net:—Jan/Apl. shipment buyers 32/6 May/Aug. paid 32/3

Linseed Afloat 17,000 tons.

BREIL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 9-1-26	This year	Last year
Khandesh	957	1,52,679	70,569
Central India	2,755	1,35552	29,380
Barsi and Nagar	1,923	77,679	46,240
Hyderabad-Gaorani	662	26,140	19,574
Berar	2, 200	1,65,679	1,66,826
Central Provinces	1,930	81,140	99,170
Total Oomras	10,127	6,60,869	4,30,594
Dholera	218	81,221	37,017
N.-W. Provinces	143	1,12,612	87,566
Rajputana	630	38,106	15,698
Sind-Punjab	1,782	89,531	1,03,882
Coconada	540	928	952
Coompta & Dharwar	—	12,815	9,934
Westerns-Northerns	10	6,917	8,441
Cocoanada	—	1,471	829
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	6,441	6,785
Persian	—	1,879	639
American	—	143	6,706
Egyptian and African	—	28,457	22,083
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	352	3,485
Total	13,800	10,21,742	7,84,177

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	9-1-26	1st Sept. to This year.	7th Jan Last year
Europe	2,174	1,58,435	1,08,705
Japan & China	15,924	3,66,676	3,74,113
Coast Ports	300	7,932	6,675
Upcountry by Rail.	—	4,207	7,572
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	46,617	84,779
Total	18,398	5,82,867	5,81,844

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th January, 1926.

	Bales.
Cotton	13,380
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,532
Linseed	1,388
Rape, etc.	454
Gingellyseed	2,549
Poppyseed	33
Groundnuts	17,995
Castorseed	595
Rice	3,290
Myrabollams	7,052
Cottonseed	5,679
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2,054
Juwar	447
Masur	Nil.
Barley	386
Bajri	1,357
	Tons.
Coal	1,443

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The market to-day opened unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels and has ruled steady at the following prices. There have been scattered purchase enquiries for spot sugar. Forward market a pence per cwt all round.

For spot sugar: Forward market has seen a rise of a pence per cwt all round.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar.

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment Dec. Sh. 16 per cwt. F. B.

Fine White Java Shipment Jan.-March Sh. 16 per cwt. F. B.

Fine White Java Shipment, July-Sept. Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B.

B R B Beet Shipment December Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F. B.

B R B Beet Shipment Jan.-March Sh. 15/11 per cwt..

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, German	¾	57	0	0
Do.	1	58	0	0
Do.	1¼	57	0	0
Do.	1½	57	0	0
Do.	1¾	57	0	0
Do.	2	57	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	6
Do.	No. 20½	0	12	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	10	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	10	6
David	No. 10½	0	10	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	3
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	10	9
Sattara	No. 12½	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	4	0
Japan	No. 42-2	1	6	0
Japan	No. 20	0	14	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Mill shares remained easier owing to profit-taking.

We quote Dyeing 842/8; Fazul 817/8; Pearl 480; Century 405; Central 462/8; Swadeshi 445; and Simplex 140.

Tata Hydro 900 x.d. and Tramway Ordy. 101/14.

Tata Steel Ordy. 18, Tata Dfd. 51/4.

In Cash Shares following transactions took place:—

Pabaney at 275; Madho Rao Scindia at Rs. 31/4; Vishnu 1875 and New City at 220.

Bombay Burmah fully-paid at 457/8 and partly-paid at 130.

Br. B. Petrol at Rs. 5/14.

Tata Steel 1st Pref. at 98 and 2nd Pref. at 28/8; Andhra Valley Ordy. at 570.

Tata Power Ordy. was in demand at 455 and Prfd. 575.

Imperial Bank at 1485 c.d. and partly-paid at Rs. 385.

Bank of India 72/8 and Central at Rs. 23/4.

Tone of Market is steady.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs	a.
Bank of India	50	3	72	
Baroda	50	4	73	4
Central Co-operative	50	7½	53	
Central	25	1½	23	4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1485	
Imperial Contributory	₹125	10	385	B
Union	75	—	3	6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	—	10	
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	41	4
Katni Cement O.	100	—	51	4
Katni Cement D.	40	—	110	
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.o.	820	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	146	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	112	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	89	
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	79	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.o.	82	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	72	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	72	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	75	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	78	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	86	8
Sind Light	100	6 p.o.	150	×D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	620	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o.	68	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	122	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205	
Scindia Steam	30		8	12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	87	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		570	
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	915	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	101	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	60	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	—	57	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	898	12
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	920	
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	455	
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	580	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	—	475	
Fort	475	—	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	925	
Indian Cotton	125	20	225	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	200	×D
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	—	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	775	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630	+D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	137	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	8	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old	125	7-8	467	8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	130	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	100		5	14
	Sh. 8	—		
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		175	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+JD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	360	+ D
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	80	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c. y	98	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	28	
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	51	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	—	18	
Thacker	50	—	150	
Telephone	50	1	21	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	—	2	14
New India	25	1-0	12	8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.o.	810	
Vulcan	10	—	2	6y
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	400	
Alliance	100	—	40	
Apollo	50	—	9	8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	345	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	842	8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	200	
Brosch Fine Counts	250	—	27	
Century	100	20y	405	
Central India O.	100	16	462	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.o.	402	8
Ceylon	100	—	50	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	121	4
Coorla	100	7y	140	
Crescent	100	6	200	
Currimbhoy	250	—	370	
David	500	—	400	
Dawn	250	40	650	
Diamond O.	100	—	5	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	1	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	275	
Edward Sassoon	200	—	152	8
Elphinstone O.	100	—	29	
Emperor Edward	500	—	300	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	817	8
Finlay	100	4	126	4
Framjee Petit	1000	—	550	
Globe	100	—	40	
Gokak	100	7	121	4
Gold Mohur	100	—	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1175	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	195	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	900	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	395	
Indian Woollen	50	—	2	
Jamshed O.	250	—	75	
Kastoorchand	500	—	85	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	105	
Kilachand	25	—	3	12
Kohinoor	500	—	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4750	
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	32	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	122	8
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	—	113	12
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2155	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130	
Mysore	50	5	123	12
New City of Bombay	100	10	220	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	305	
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75	
Pearl	250	12	480	
Phoenix	100	15	445	
Planet	100	—	13	
Premier	100	—	45	
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	30	
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460	
Sholapur	1,000	250	xd 7300	
Simplex	250	—	140	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	61	4
Standard	500	100	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	445	
Swan	100	8	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	—	90	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1875	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 12.

Ahmedabad	—	—	—	397-3
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	345
Bombay Dyeing	852-8,	855,	842-8,	842-8
Century	416-4,	416-4,	405,	405
Central India	647-8,	467-8,	462-8	462-8
Colaba Land				120
Crescent				200
Edward Sassoon	—			150
Fazulbhoy	821-4,	823-12,	813-12,	816-4
Finlay	—	—	—	130
Globe	—	—	—	40
Gokak	—	—	—	121-4
Indian Bleaching	—	—	—	197-8
Indore Malwa	393-12,	395	391-4,	393-12
Kohinoor	—	—	—	900
Madhowjee	—	—	—	121-4
Mathuradas	—	—	—	113-12
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	—	100
Mysore	—	—	—	123-12
New Great	—	—	315, 315,	305, 305
Pabaney	—	—	—	270
Pearl	—		485, 485,	477-8 480
Phoenix	—	—		450
Simplex	—	147-8,	147-8,	142-8, 142-8
Swadeshi	—		445, 445,	442-8 442-8
Swan Mills	—	—	—	155
Tata Mill	—	—	—	50
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	—	—	—	135
Bombay Steam	—	—	—	122-8
„ Tram Co., Ord	—	..	—	101-14
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10
Central India Mining	—	—	—	32-4
Indian Cement	—	—	—	41-4
Katni Cement Ord.	—	—	—	52-8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	10
Tata Hydro	906-4,	907-8	897-8	898-½
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	51-4,	53-12,	50,	50-10
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		18,	18-8,	18, 16

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS, AS ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1926.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25	00	000
Capital Paid up	5,62	50	000
Reserve	4,77	50	000
Public Deposits	5,50	28	000
Other Deposits	77,61	86	000
Loans against securities per contra		—	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		—	
Contingent Liabilities		—	
Sundries	2,19	41	000
Rupees	95,71	55	000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	15,79	5	000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,21	89	000
Loans	15,93	96	000
Cash Credits	35,74	67	000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,15	31	000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	24	72	000
Bullion		—	
Dead Stock	2,73	65	000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra		—	
Sundries	1,25	53	000
Balances with other Banks	6	57	000
	78,15	85	000
Cash	17,55	70	000
Rupees	95,71	55	000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London £1,063,300, Advances in London £1,112,100, Cash and balances at other Banks in London £47,100.

Percentage 20.57, and Bank Rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/9.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87/2.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/10.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 105/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/7.

6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954. Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

E C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 930.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 995.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 980.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.85.3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 127.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	207½
Japan	118¾
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 9.

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	23.21
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.12
Belgium	106.98
Athens	360.00
Cuban Sugar	11/1 1/2

New York, Jan. 9.

Demand Bills 4.84.68

London, Jan. 9.

Exchange on London in Paris 127.00

Exchange on London in Germany 20.37 5/8

Exchange on London in Italy 120.20

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 29/32

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 15/16

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent. 13 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

3 Months 4-7/8 per cent.

6 Months 5 1/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 3-1/2 per cent to 3-3/4 per cent.

Money 1 month 4 per cent.

Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.

Money 6 months 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steadier

Bank of Imperial Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-4-9.

Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.

National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-0.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-0.

Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9.

Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-9-0.

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-1-0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 70-13-0.

London, Jan. 9.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10 1/2.

Silver ready, d. 31-13.

Silver forward, d. 31-11.

TONE OF SILVER—.

Dull. Quiet and idle with uncertain tendency.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Ready:—21/2.

Vaida Maha:—At 6 p.m. 21/2/6.

Vaida Fagan:—At 6 p.m. 21/3/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Maha:—At 6 p.m. 0/1/0.

Vaida Fagan:—At 6 p.m. 0/1/9.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Ready:—71/12.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/2. At 6 p.m. 71/-.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 70/13. At 6 p.m., 70/11.

Vaida Maha:—At 6 p.m. 0/9/0.

Vaida Fagan:—At 6 p.m. 0/15/0.

Tone:—Market dull.

METAL.

London, Jan. 9.

Tin Block £284 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

December 10th, 1925.

Cotton: Uncertainty regarding this season's production of American cotton was practically terminated on Tuesday when the Department of Agriculture in making their annual crop estimate, placed the prospective yield at 15,603,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. At the same time the Census Bureau reported that, prior to December 1st, 13,857,686 bales had been ginned, an amount which was generally looked upon as tending to confirm the accuracy of the above estimate.

A considerable interval must elapse before next season's crop prospects begin to warrant serious consideration and not until the turn of the year, if then, is the increased production of outside growths likely to exert any influence on the price of the domestic product. In the meantime, the attention of the trade will be focused on distribution facts and probabilities.

Superficially, at least, the out-of-sight movement presents a strong bullish argument. According to New York Cotton Exchange figures, world's spinners' takings so far this season exceed those for the corresponding period last year by more than 550,000 bales and, in the event of the present comparative rate of increase being maintained, the entire production will be easily absorbed. Takings, however, do not represent consumption and the magnitude of the movement in all probability reflects commitments entered into at the time when crop estimates of 13 1/2 million bales were not uncommon and a shortage of supplies appeared likely. Spinners are believed to have covered their requirements much further ahead than usual; a scarcity of raw material need no longer be feared and, as the low grade feature of the crop is causing less apprehension owing to the good spinning qualities which much of the off-color cotton has been found to possess, mills have no incentive to place further business except at concessions.

Notwithstanding the enormous off-take, the visible supply of American cotton now greater than at any time since 1915 and whereas holders of white cotton continue to be reluctant sellers, it is not improbable that on comparatively moderate advances from present levels their attitude may become less firm.

Bearish sentiment appears to predominate as a result of the Government estimate, but the manner in which foreign and domestic trade interests have absorbed October contracts whenever these could be purchased around 18 cents leads us to think that no material decline below this level is likely to occur. On the other hand, any decrease in consumption and weakening on the part of producers should, in view of the present supply situation, result in the old crop months being relatively depressed and we should not be surprised to see the prevailing premiums on these positions replaced by discounts equal to carrying charges.

We see no reason to anticipate the development of any pronounced trend in the near future, and feel that sales around the 20-cent level and purchases about 2 cents lower are likely to prove equally successful, as we consider that, rewardless of supplies, 18 cents in New York is cheap. In each case we would suggest the advisability of taking moderate profits.

Coffee: Trading continues on a small scale, but although no outstanding change has occurred in the general situation, bearish sentiment is less in evidence. More interest is developing in spot coffee, and although opinions as to the probable course of the market after the turn of the year appear to be evenly divided, we are inclined to look for moderately higher prices in the near future, and think well of conservative purchases on recessions.

Sugar: The easier tendency of the market during the past week reflects the influences of bearish advices concerning Cuban crop prospects and an appreciable falling off in the demand for refined sugar which, however, must be regarded as seasonal. Bearing in mind the ease with which last season's record production was absorbed at an average price considerably above present quotations, we think that Guma Meyers estimate of 5,373,000 tons has been amply discounted and we advise taking advantage of this decline to make conservative purchases.

The Chicago Market: Despite the publication of authoritative estimates considerably above those recently current regarding the prospective exportable surplus of Wheat in Argentina and Australia, speculative operations have been conducted on a scale sufficiently large to minimize the effect of all bearish factors. At present levels farmers are showing more disposition to sell but the demand for milling and export is slow. The future course of prices will depend largely on the action of foreign markets, but unless further deterioration occurs in the Southern Hemisphere we think that present prices are unwarranted and prefer sales. Corn has shown independent strength on account of an improving cash demand, limited country offerings, and speculative support actuated by the belief that the large crop has been discounted and that a strong holding movement will develop. Under these conditions, prices may work higher. The demand for Oats has been more active but large stocks continue to be a weakening factor in the market. Rye has been considerably influenced by an improvement in the cash and export demand but we are not in favor of following the advance.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY

Co-operative Socities' Registrars', Conference Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 11.30 a.m. H E. the Governor inaugurating the proceedings and Mr. H. Culvert C.I.E., I.C.S., presiding.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's lecture on "The Indian Sandhurst Committee and Military Career for Indian Students" at the Students' Brotherhood premises Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a beautiful table calendar from the Bharat Insurance Company, Limited of Lahore.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2—0 p.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant instead of 12 noon.

WILSON COLLEGE GUJARATI LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mrs. Sarojben Mehta, B.A., will speak on "Strioni Chalval" to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. in Wilson College. The lecture is open to the public.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption on cables. Telegrams for Madagascar are subject to delay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m on 10th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service Leagne, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 76 patients in the month of December, 1925, of whom 50 were males and 26 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. on Friday's and Sundays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 31st ultimo left Aden at 1.30 p.m. on the 10th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 7th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 9th instant.

"MILITARY CAREERS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will deliver a public lecture on "The Indian Sandhurst Committee and Military Careers for Indian Students" at the Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha will preside.

NEW DY. CHAIRMAN OF COMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ballot held on Monday the 11th instant for the election of Deputy Chairman of the Association for 1926 resulted in the election of Mr. H. P. Mody of Messrs. The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

BRITISH INDIAN COLONIAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Pedhi of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee and Co., Samuel Street, Khoja Mohalla, to adopt the Fifth Annual Report, to declare the result of the election of the office-bearers for the year 1925-26, to appoint the Hony. Treasurer and Hony. Auditor of the Association for the year 1925-26.

SECONDARY SCHOOL MASTERS' CONFERENCE.

The Secondary School Masters' Conference of the Satara District (in C. D.) which was to be held on the 9th, and the 10th. instant has been postponed to Saturday and Sunday the 16th and 17th. instant since the first dates were inconvenient to the delegates. Prof. V. B. Naik, of the Fergusson College, Poona, is elected the President.

VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION.

As will be seen from the advertisement appearing elsewhere, the programme to-night promises to be very attractive the New Feature being—the Entertainment of Funniman—the unique Comedian—whose inimitable turns have won the admiration of Governors of the various Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam and the U. P. and various Officials Indian and European. Funniman's entertainment has always appealed to the educated the refined and the cultured and Bombay should give him a warm reception.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi at 7-30 a.m. (to-morrow) Wednesday.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A FIRM'S APPRECIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Sanitary Association writes:—

As the first result of the meeting convened by the Bombay Sanitary Association at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday, one of the principle business firms in Bombay has written to me, with permission to publish the letter, in the following terms:—

"Dear Dr. Sandilands,

I am very glad to have been privileged to hear your address last night and to see the Malaria film at the Theatre.

Having been in many parts of the East, I have always realised the importance of fighting the mosquito, and as my company employ a large number of individuals, both European and Indian, in Bombay, I feel it should support your efforts not only on account of the general health of Bombay, but on account of the health of its employees.

I, therefore, enclose a cheque for Rs. 100 which I presume will make my Company a Life Member of your Association, and while I am in India as General Manager. I will guarantete an yearly subscription of Rs. 25 payable in January. Naturally this cannot bind any successor that at any time may relieve me, but I feel sure, he like myself, will sympathetically view the situation.

Should you care to make use of this letter, I am quite agreeable, provided my name and my Company's name are omitted."

If you would be so kind as to assist the Association in inducing others to follow the excellent example thus set, by publishing this letter in your columns, I should be very grateful.

Donations and subscriptions should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary at the Municipal Offices.

CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTED CHEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged Mohmed Ismail with trespass with intent to commit theft on Saturday night.

The evidence showed that Lance Corporal Charles John Baber residing at Amarchand Building, Ballard Pier, was reading in his room, when he heard a noise and on looking round saw the accused near the screen. He was chased and with the assistance of the chowkidar was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he had gone there to see an old acquaintance. His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and deferred judgment pending police enquiry in regard to the accused's previous convictions.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Sitaram Babu, a dock labourer was charged with theft on Saturday morning.

The evidence showed that Bhat Madhavlal Dhaneshwar, a Hindu, was going along Dwarkadas Lane with vegetable in his hand when the accused accosted him and putting his handkerchief on the complainant's pockets picked up a purse. He was arrested on the spit.

The accused pleaded not guilty but was convicted and in view of his seven previous convictions was sentenced to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

BENGALEE SCIENTISTS ENTERTAINED.

At the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjee in Sleater Road on the night of Saturday last the local "Bengalee Association" entertained Dr. P. C. Ray, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the Bengalee delegates to the Indian Science Congress at a dinner. Almost all the prominent scientists of Bengal and the members of the "Association" were present and also Mr. K. C. Sen I.C.S., Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana.

After Mr. P. N. Guha had amused the guests with mimicries and funny skits, the guests were treated to a sumptuous dinner.

There were then short post-prandial speeches by Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Dr. Ray and Mrs. Naidu.

Mr. Banerjee on behalf of the "Bengalee Association" welcomed the guests in suitable terms and said that he could claim this year's Bombay Session of the Indian Science Congress as the "Bengalee Congress" because as many as forty delegates had come from Bengal alone apart from the Bengalee professors from other provinces

Mrs. Naidu then made a most interesting speech, in the course of which she said, she did not know whether she was a guest or the host but she was very glad being among the Bengali Scientists that night although she generally did not make any provincial claim of intellectualism. But the young Bengali Scientists who have raised India in the estimation of the world by their original researches should along with their own work try to work for the freedom of motherland.

Acharya Ray on behalf of the guests replied in his usual humourous vein and thanked the "Association" for the entertainment.

After a flash-light photo of the group was taken the party dispersed late at night.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BYCULLA WARD.

A meeting of the voters of the Byculla Ward was held at 5, Kamatipura Road, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, a candidate for the C. Ward explained at length to the audience the work done by the party in the Corporation during the last three years. He urged upon the necessity of sending a larger number of Nationalist Candidates at the ensuing election, so that a clear majority may be able to show further progress.

Mr. Sayaji L. Silam, then addressed the meeting in Telugu. Mr. Shanker Krishna Popala, a newly nominated candidate of the party translated the same in Marathi.

Mr. V. A. Desai, a sitting member of the Corporation, from the Byculla Ward, explained to the audience not to be guided by influence of medical and rich men. He placed before the audience how, as a member of the Roads Committee, he was instrumental in having important Roads such as Kamattipura, Belasis, Clare, etc., included in the last two budgets. He also urged on the audience not to be communal in their voting, and requested the people to so divide the votes, as to secure all the Nationalist Candidates.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then addressed the meeting at length and urged upon the audience to see that a larger representation was secured at the Ensuing Election. He strongly urged upon the audience not to be led away by influence, and take advantage of the Ballot System and vote for thise who did solid work. He requested them to vote for Mr. Desai who had the "Sword" as his Symbol, for Mr. Silam who has a "Watch" as his symbol and Mr. Popala who had a "Khatara" as his symbol as also for the remaining Nationalist Candidates.

QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR SMASH

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Before Mr. P. H. P. Dastur, on Monday, J. H. Collison of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. was charged with rash and negligent driving on the 2nd instant at Queen's Road. Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while the accused was defended by Mr. H L. Shaw.

Mr. Spencer, in opening the case said at about 2.50 a.m. on January 2 the Officer-in-charge of the Esplanade Police Station was informed by a Mr. Kirk that a motor smash had occurred on Queen's Road and that he had removed a European to the E. G. Hospital. On proceeding in the spot, it was found that a Mitchel car No. Y 858 was standing in a damaged condition facing the north. There was a Stawait speedometer on the dash board of the car in which the tape stood jammed at 55 miles. After sun rise Inspector Wilbond, Deputy Inspector Malpass and Sergeant Bailey went to the scene of the accident. They found on examination there were wheel marks at a distance of about 3½ feet from the wrong edge of the road. The wheel marks continued on the foot path and further on to the space between the foot path and the railway track. They inferred from the course of the wheel marks that the car in its journey towards Colaba went on the wrong side, mounted the foot path, just missed hitting against a tree, grazed against another and actually struck against the third thereby made to take a left about turn. The marks on the tree confirmed their conclusion. In fact, the door, right head lamp and the right mud guard of the car had been torn off by contact with one of the trees. The accused received seven injuries and was detained in the hospital for some time. The cleaner of the car also received injuries and was taken to G. T. Hospital.

Sergeant Bailey supported the statement made by Mr. Spencer and said the only wheel remaining attached to the car was the right rear wheel, the others had been flung off by the impact.

Inspector Wilbond of Motor Vehicle Department said he had examined the speedometer of the car. It was put up by the speed. He put down the probable speed of the car before it mounted the foot path to 35 miles an hour.

CLEANER'S EVIDENCE

The cleaner Chandu Kutti Kalan said the accused was driving the car towards Colaba and while opposite one of the military bungalows between Marine Lines and Church Gate stations. A yellow taxi came from the opposite direction and dashed into the right front wheel and mud guard of their car which was turned. The car was on the proper side and was going at a slow speed.

At this stage Mr. Spencer obtained permission of the Court to cross-examine the witness. Witness denied having made any statement before that his master was driving the car fast. He admitted he stated that the car was not quite on the centre of the road. He did not remember what statement he made to the police at the hospital.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 11.

The disturbance in Northeast India has caused nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Burma and East Bengal and is now passing out of Indian area.

The chief amounts are: Bhamo, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Silchar each half an inch.

The Persian disturbance has begun to affect Northwest Frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease in Assam and extension into Baluchistan.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

11th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.38
To-day's Opening Rate	19.45
Difference	+7
To-day's Closing Rate	19.34
Difference	—.4

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

11th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.18
To-day's Opening Rate	10.13
Difference	—.5
To-day's Closing Rate	10.0 g
Difference	—.13
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 366-8-0
Khandi Closing Rate	Rs. 366-8-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

In the share market jutes were a strong market after the week-end, Howrah especially so being due to covering operations and shortness of scrip. The rest of the section also hardened up in sympathy. Cottons ruled easier on sellers coming out. Coals continued steady though demand was confined to a few concerns. In teas only a small number of transactions were reported at current quotations. Rubbers remained unaltered in the absence of business. Miscellaneous had no outstanding feature calling for special mention. Bengal Timber however improved over twenty points and Sutna stone fell away fifty points. Government securities were firm. Following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 Rs. 105/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 103/14.

Cottons:—Dunbar 190, Kesoram 1/6.

Jutes:—Albion 442/8, Anglo-India 400 Barnagore 162, Belvedere 430, Birla 8/4, Caledonian 508, Clive 35, Craig 5/2, Dalhousie 368, Fort William 322, Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 673-8, Hooghly ord. 74, Howrah 38/4, Kanknarrah 477/8, Khardah 402/8, Lawrence jref. 116, Lansdowne 260, National 26/12, New Central 567, Orient 178, Presidency 7/10, Standard 398, do pref. 102, Union 568.

Coals:—Baraboni 8/6, Bengal 490, Bengal Nagpore Coal 68, Burra Dhemo 4/2, Burrakur 23/8, Deoli 20/2, Equitable 17/12, Jainty Central 5/4, Juardi 7/8, Nazira 14, Palmohna 1/8, Sendra 16/8, Sutikdih 2/12

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and demand-bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES' SYMBOLS.

In order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing Municipal elections, the Municipal authorities have printed distinctive symbols against the names of the candidates in the voting paper. Candidates, so desiring will have their symbols published in this columns:—

MR. LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Candidate from C Ward (Bhuleshwar)

SYMBOL in dispute with the Municipal Commissioner. Will be published when the matter is settled.

(Advt.)

EUROPEAN HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.

(Communicated.)

The 7th annual Conference of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India was held at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, on January 4th and 5th with the President, Mr. W. H. Hammond of the Bombay in the chair. Delegates from nearly all the schools in Northern India were present. The Secretary reported that he had succeeded in obtaining openings for about 12 boys annually to be placed on farms in Australia under the Government Scheme. Ways and means were discussed as to the selection of these boys and full information will be at the disposal of members. Recommendations were made to Cambridge in order to bring the Cambridge local Examination more into line with Indian conditions. The Registration of teachers was fully discussed and the conditions for entry revised. A course of training was strongly advocated including refresher courses.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Cologne.—The Navy's Rhine flotilla consisting of shallow-draght oil-engined boats armed six-pounders used for patrolling British Rhine zone started for home to-day after seven years' service on the Rhine.—Reuter's Special.

SUIT AGAINST CONGRESS

TO REPEAL BOYCOTT OF COURTS.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS THROUGH LAW COURTS.

An application was made before Mr. Justice Mirza at the Bombay High Court by Mr. G. K. Harkare of Nasik for exemption from Court fees in respect of a suit which he has filed against the District Judge of Nasik. The circumstances out of which this case arose are as follows:—

The plaintiff had presented a suit in the Court of the District Judge of Nasik against the President and members of the Indian National Congress for an order to repeal the boycott of law courts and to use them for getting public wrongs redressed and controlling the lawless and unconstitutional conduct of the bureaucracy. The plaintiff had filed this suit on behalf of himself and the King whose interests, he alleges, are injured by the Congress policy.

The plaintiff states that omission by Congress to use the courts for the redress of public grievances is likely to encourage seditious movements exposing to risk His Majesty's sovereignty over India. This wrongful boycott of the Court together with the non-co-operation policy (which is not yet repealed, though suspended) supplies cause of action to His Majesty against the Congress. Further, as part of their allegiance to the King, all subjects, including members of the Congress, are bound to fight the servants of the Crown who knowingly provoke forces tending to endanger His Majesty's connection with India by oppressive acts in spite of His Majesty's express and silent commands. This duty to the King can be performed peacefully and constitutionally by using law courts against oppressive officers and judges wilfully miscarrying justice. By reason of the neglect of this duty and the policy of non-co-operation being pursued by some Congressmen in the Councils and legislatures tending to bring about suspension of Government and consequently a state of anarchy, the safety of person and property of the public is at stake, and this forms also special damage to the plaintiff giving him cause of action against the Congress. The plaintiff further states that those who enter the legislatures incur duties to their fellow-subjects and to the Crown incidental to their oath of allegiance. But some of the Congressmen have failed to discharge this duty to serve the tax-payers in the legislatures and have thereby committed actionable wrong to individuals suffering special damage and to the public at large of the nature mentioned in Section 90, etc., of the Civil Procedure Code.

The plaintiff contends that this suit, being in the interests of the Crown, is a Prerogative suit and is not governed by the Court Fees Act, the Civil Procedure Code or any other law, and that therefore the Courts are bound to serve processes and do everything else in connection with it without charging any fees, and also that every subject of the Crown has the right to bring such a suit without obtaining previous or subsequent permission of His Majesty. On this point of law, the plaintiff relies on Halsbury's "Laws of England", (Vol. VI, para 627, p. 411), and Section 85 of the Government of India Act.

SUIT FOR JUDICIAL REFORM.

Another suit had been presented by the plaintiff on behalf of himself, the King, the Congress and other public bodies against the Secretary of State (for India) as the constitutional adviser to His Majesty praying for the introduction of judicial reform in India, especially the separation of executive and judicial functions. In this suit the plaintiff states that justice is denied to the Indian subjects of His Majesty against erring officers by certain rules of evidence as also by protecting official secrets from disclosures in evidence when the grievance of the people is that they are oppressed by secret orders of the executive. Further, the appointment and prospects of judicial officers being in the hands of the executive deprives justice of its freedom. This denial of justice which is the basis of His Majesty's sovereignty over India undermines the loyalty of the people to His Majesty whose interests are injured thereby. The plaintiff also alleges that he was unlawfully arrested and his lands were unlawfully confiscated in the Madras Presidency. These facts give a cause of action to the plaintiff, the King and the Indian people against the Secretary of State for India as representing the Indian Government. The plaintiff also claims damages in respect of the wrong done to him personally which, he contends, should be paid out of the British Treasury, because under the Government of India Act Indian revenues cannot be applied for liabilities unlawfully incurred, and in this case the damages claimed by him are in respect of the unlawful conduct of the officials. He has, therefore, joined the British Chancellor of the Exchequer as a co-defendant. In the alternative, he claims the damages from the Secretary of State for India.

The plaintiff claimed that this suit also was a prerogative suit and therefore entitled to exemption from the Court fees.

SUIT AGAINST NASIK JUDGE.

Both the above suits were presented by the plaintiff in the Court of the District Judge of Nasik who, however, rejected them for failure to pay Court fees. The plaintiff, therefore, filed another suit against that Judge in his own Court for an injunction restraining him from returning or rejecting the above two suits without verifying the law relating to Prerogative suits. The plaintiff claimed that this suit against the Nasik Judge was also a prerogative suit, but paid the Court fees under protest. The Judge then sent this case against himself to the Bombay High Court for orders as to how it should be dealt with, and the High Court has directed that it should be transferred to its own file to be tried by itself.

The plaintiff then appeared before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court and made a similar application for exemption from the stamp fees of the High Court on the suit. This, however, was refused by his Lordship. Another application was then made by the plaintiff to convert the above two suits which were appended as annextures to the third suit into original suits on the High Court file under Clause 13 of Letters Patent and Section 24 of the Civil Procedure Code. This application was also rejected.

According to our information, the plaintiff is now going to prosecute all the three suits here by paying the High Court stamp fees.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista, presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that under Corporation's resolution they had appointed five of their members to serve on the Advisory Medical Boards of the Goverdhandas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital. He now thought after discussion of the matter with the Dean and the medical staff that the Advisory Board should consist of the Medical Staff only and as its functions were merely advisory, he thought the medical staff should have a majority on the Board.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the matter should be referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

Mr. Arbuthnot wanted the letter to be recorded, as he did not like the idea of their staff dictating to the Corporation.

The Commissioner said it would be an act of discourtesy to their honorary staff merely to record the letter and he hoped they would consider the matter in the Committee.

The proposition was agreed to.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation then continued discussion of the Budget estimates for 1926-27.

After Messrs Dabholkar and Sahasrabudhe had spoken Dr. Viegas emphatically said that the financial position of the Corporation was not so satisfactory as it should be. "The fact is that it is getting weaker and weaker every year and if we continue to act in the way we now do it will be impossible for us later on to make both ends meet.

We have been borrowing blindly large sums of money though not required for immediate use. We had at the beginning of 1923-24 Loan Balances to the extent of about one crore in addition to which we had a balance of Rs. 4 of Trust Funds. I want the Corporation to realize that this faulty, unsound, unbusinesslike policy of hoarding up moneys borrowed from Government and the public at high rates of interest is, ruinous to the Municipality as the interest realized on the investments of these balances is much lower than what is paid by us to our creditors and that these accumulated balances enabled the Standing Committee to reduce the Loan requirements for 1926-27 from Rs. 1,60 lakhs as proposed by the Commissioner to one crore only. I hope these remarks will make the Corporation more careful in the matter of borrowings and will attract the serious attention of Government in considering the proposals sent up for sanction and more especially the Kurla Creek Sewage Outfal."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the present budget made gruesome reading. He complained that their expenditure had grown enormously, and there was great need for retrenchment in all directions.

Mr. R. S. Aravale complained of the growing expenditure.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya and Mr. S. D. Navalker also spoke.

IF GOVT. DO NOT CONTRIBUTE FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Commissioner said the administration of the city had much improved and the roads in Bombay had substantially improved and even in Kamatipura they were tarred. The health of the city during last year was better than it had been for a large number of years. Coming to the budget figures he said no Standing Committee had devoted more time to the budget than the present one. In spite to the good work done by the Committee, he was of the opinion that if they did not get the full Government contribution towards primary education, a situation would arise during the course of the year when the Corporation would be compelled to impose further taxation. The expenditure was underestimated by the Committee and their income was overestimated and the result of this would be their cash balance would be gone and they would have to shut up shop. About the complaint of Dr. Viegas he said it was quite possible to do as promised by him (Commissioner) if additional liabilities had not been undertaken by the Corporation in the way of medical relief which alone had cost them more than five lakhs yearly. About other matters, he promised to speak again if the Corporation so desired.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

Sir Henry and Lady Morgenthau arrived at Government House, Bombay on Sunday.

Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Mr. C. Armstead and Mr. S. Calvocoressi lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

JUST ARRIVED

"FORWARD"

WINTER ANNUAL

Price 8 Annas.

Can be had at

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Medow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER IN STOCK.

Apply sharp.

On receipt of annas nine a copy will be posted immediately.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—

1, *LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA,*

UNDOUBTEDLY THE

BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS

on commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

COMPANY DIRECTORS, MERCHANTS, AND STUDENTS OF COMMERCE AND LAW

THE MODERN CONDITIONS REQUIRE STUDY AND REFERENCE OF UP-TO-DATE BOOKS.

Four best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition (in press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Specially written for Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. A most valuable book for business-men. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS:

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers,

Opposite St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX EXPERTS

HAVE REMOVED TO

6, Sukhadvala Buildings,

Ravelin Street, Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. 22560.

MARBLE & TILES

PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES

Available in large quantities

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.

4 Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PRACTICAL CHROMOPATHY

Nature's plan of healing and preventing diseases with light and colours. An up-to-date work on Heliotherapy Rs. 1/12.

ROY & CO.,

Homeopathis, Princess Street, Bombay.

The ONLY INVESTMENT

WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE

IS A

Life Assurance Policy

INSURE WITH

THE BOMBAY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN

A. C. MOTORS from ½ to 25 H.P D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H.P. Portable and Testing Instruments Rectifiers, Elec. Coffee grinders and Icecream freezers. Competitive prices, Heavy Built.

Apply R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Bhatwadi, Girgaum

NOTICE.

Owing to the heavy demand for Copies of "The Chronicle", readers are advised to book orders with local Agents in advance.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1926

WELCOME HOME.

To the Associated Press representative in Madras Mr. Horniman said that it was with supreme happiness that he found himself again in India and whatever might occur in the future nothing would ever efface from his memory the joyful feeling with which he set foot once more on Indian soil. The statement is characteristic of the man. It at once sums up his career, his work and his aspirations and furnishes the key to the secret of the hold that he has won over the hearts of the people of India. He loves India and because he truly loves India he wishes her to be an equal member of the commonwealth of free nations. But his desire for India's freedom is not a pious aspiration as it is, unfortunately, with many of her own sons, but the ruling passion of his life,—ever stimulating him to unceasing effort, that counts no personal sacrifice too high, to translate the aspiration into a living reality. "It is my greatest ambition", he said at Madras on Sunday, "to see the achievement of India's freedom before I die and God willing I shall do all I can towards the abolition at the earliest possible moment of India's foreign domination." These are no idle words; they constitute a re-affirmation of his faith in the great destiny of India and a renewal of the dedication of his life to her service. It is because the people of India know that these are no idle words and that Mr. Horniman is a true and tried friend of their country, whose return in their midst gives them a new hope, that they rejoice over the undoing of a wrong done to him and also, as Gandhiji says, to themselves.

In fact, it will be no exaggeration to say that no event has happened since the release of Gandhiji to give the people of India greater cause for rejoicing and thankfulness and greater encouragement in their struggle for freedom than the return of Mr. Horniman. The wave of rejoicing, which has spread throughout the country and of which the messages from prominent leaders which we publish elsewhere and the reception given to him *en route* to Bombay are a manifestation, is at once a tribute to the greatness of Mr. Horniman's services to India and to the outstanding national characteristic of the Indian people—their instinctive and grateful response to imaginative sympathy and disinterested work. Mr. Horniman is an uncompromising foe of the domination of India by his own countrymen and, as he says, he has not come repentant. He has not come repentant because he has committed no crime unless it be a crime to love liberty, to love India and to wish her to be free. He embodies in his person and his work the true mission of Englishmen in India—the mission of co-operating with Indians in their efforts to realise their destiny as a free people. To this mission his countrymen here and in England may render lip-service, but their practice belies their professions and the treatment they meted out to him from the day he was cruelly removed from a sick-bed and deported furnishes one of the most striking proofs of this. may truly be said—and the fact does not redound to the credit of the British Government—that the acuteness of Mr. Horniman's suffering and persecution has been proportionate to the intensity of his love for India.

Every statement that has been made during the last seven years by official spokesmen, whether in India or in England, on Mr. Horniman's deportation and his continued exile, has brought home the conviction to the Indian people that the British Government and their agents considered it an unforgivable crime for an Englishman genuinely to work for India's freedom, vainly as was this central idea sought to be concealed by accusations against Mr. Horniman, the falsity of which was authoritatively established as soon as they were made, by discreditable evasion of the responsibility for the ban on his return to India and, lastly, by the atrocious outburst of Sir Maurice Hayward in the Bombay Legislative Council. The "Times of India" in its farewell to Sir Maurice Hayward the other day stated that the main trait that distinguished him was that he was a Christian gentleman. We have no desire to question the truth of that statement, nor to import any personal consideration in dealing with what we regard as one of the most discreditable episodes in the history of the British connection with India. Our concern is to point out how the political domination of India by Englishmen has its inevitable reaction on their mentality, perverting their traditional political instincts. No nation can enslave another without losing some of its finest traits. It was once the proud boast of the Britisher that he was a lover of liberty. That boast remained true so long as the Britisher had enslaved no other people. But the growth of the British Empire; with its millions of non-European peoples dominated by Britishers, has made that boast a mockery. The exile of Mr. Horniman has brought into relief the danger to the Englishmen themselves of their domination over alien peoples. We trust the permission granted to Mr Horniman to return to India is an indication of the realisation by the British Government that an Englishman who loves India and works for her freedom is not only no enemy of Britain but one of her best friends. The object of India's national struggle is to establish genuine co-operation between herself and Britain—the co-operation of free, equal and trustful partners. Because Mr. Horniman stands for such co-operation and not for its camouflage which conceals the mailed fist, racial arrogance and economic exploitation, that the whole country to-day offers him a grateful and warm welcome as one of its most devoted, fearless and efficient fighters.

INTOLERANCE IN INDIAN STATES.

We have more than once commented on the unhappy state of affairs in Cutch, a glimpse of whose real plight was afforded to the world by the recent tour in that province of Gandhiji, but the latest reports have caused the utmost consternation amongst all those who claim to be the well-wishers of the still surviving specimens of indigenous rule as typified by the Cutch State. That the greatest Indian of modern times,—Mahatma Gandhi,—was thoroughly dissatisfied and acutely pained by all that he saw in Cutch of indifference and maladministration,—to use the mildest expressions—is an open secret which we need not conjure up as an apology for our reference once again to the sorry state of one of most ill-governed of Indian States. To the defect of ill-government it has now added the imported crime of intolerance. The latest piece of characteristic intolerance is a decree passed by the Maharao, almost on the eve of his setting out for a high-priced junketing in the wilds of Africa, anent the "Cutch Vartman," a weekly organ of Cutchi opinion published by an enterprising Cutchi at Ahmedabad. For years this paper has fearlessly demanded the redress of the wrongs of the Cutch people which are as innumerable as the sands on the sea-shore and has pilloried the administrators of Cutch with a wholesome disregard of personal considerations. The Maharao and his junta of associates do not, however, find the news and views published in the "Cutch Vartaman," at all to their taste; and though the paper has, of necessity, always held out the inevitable challenge of publicity, though it was open to the Maharao and his minions to take action against it if its writings were wanting in truth or accuracy, *in bona fides* or even in propriety and though there is the unrivalled protection of the Princes' Protection Act obligingly passed in the teeth of popular opposition by the Government of Lord Reading, for the special advantage of the Indian Princes,—the Maharao has decided not to avail himself of any of these remedies against the alleged offence of the "Cutch Vartaman;" but has sought to cut the Gordian knot by a veritably Tsarist ukase forbidding his subjects the reading of the paper on pain of heavy fines and imprisonment. One cannot help wondering why this extraordinary piece of intolerance was displayed by His Highness on the eve of the re-commencement of his wanderings, otherwise called big-game-shooting, in Africa. Whatever, however, be the reason and the motive which have prompted the Cutch authorities to resort to this executive fiat, it must be condemned by every freedom-loving Indian as an unwarrantable invasion of the right of freedom of thought and of expression; and we trust the Cutchi people in and outside Cutch will lose no time in taking energetic measures against such unpardonably erratic ways of its rulers before or behind the scenes. We have no wish to be unduly pessimistic, but the latest events in Cutch have been credited by rumour with the most sinister bearings, and though rumour may or may not be exaggerating the real facts of a recent murder case, the Cutch authorities must recognize the supreme service and invaluable utility of a free, enterprising and unpurchasable public press. The writings in the "Cutch Vartaman" have successfully stood the most stringent tests of journalistic propriety and independence that any fair-minded citizen could expect. Hence it becomes doubly the duty not only of patriotic Cutchis but also of all lovers of a free Press to stand by and succour the sufferer from the high-handed Tsarism of the Government of the Rao of Cutch.

Notes of the Day.

China Scores.

The latest news from the unsettled Northern Chinese area is that the rival Tuchuns are tired of internecine warfare and there is consequently a likelihood of stable conditions arriving again in which the Peking Government may be able to exercise real authority. The prestige of the Peking Government has undoubtedly increased because of the economic success it has gained over the vexed tariff question which used to be settled by the Powers unfavourably to China until the time of the Washington Conference. But the remedies provided by that conference having remained only on paper, Chinese Nationalism would not rest content until the Powers agreed to revise the whole matter, again, and it appears, as a result of the negotiations at Peking, China has scored this time over the Powers. In the words of an American journal "touched on the pocket book nerve the Powers reacted generously and yielded without conditions to China's demands for a complete tariff autonomy." This is perhaps drawing too roseate a picture of Chinese success, but the sudden reasonableness of the Powers was no doubt due to the effective boycott of foreign merchandise carried on by Chinese Nationalists. They will see to it, however, that the new stipulation about China being free to determine her tariff rates for herself from Jan 1, 1929, without foreign interference is not whittled down by European diplomatic strategem during the interval. For the present a sub-committee is to settle the tariff schedule for the intervening three years, with the Chinese proposal at the Washington Conference of a 12½ per cent. rate as the basis.

Britain Means Business.

The directors of the London and North-East Railway Company have decided to confine their orders to steel of British manufacture. They propose to exclude even rails partly-manufactured abroad. The decision reflects the resolute earnestness of British consumers to patronise British goods. Recently Colonel Vernon Willey and Mr. Guy Locock toured in the United States on behalf of the Federation of British Industries. They reported in language of grievous concern how Americans imagined Britain to be a languishing nation. They said:—

> "We are well aware that conditions in England are far from satisfactory, that we are going through difficult times, and that a hard struggle is ahead of us. But in the United States, even in the most friendly disposed quarters, the general impression seems to be that England is definitely down and out. All our difficulties are exaggerated and the progress we have made towards reconstruction ignored."

It may be an exaggerated description of American sentiment which is embittered over the rubber monopoly of Britain, but it does contain an element of truth. Britain, however, proposes to conserve her industrial greatness and the decision of consumers to prefer local goods at all costs is a definite indication of their resolve. A similar policy is impossible in India because we do not possess a patriotic Government. When patronage to Indian industries is suggested, they raise petti-fogging objections about marginal losses, which are largely fictitious. No attention is paid to the value of increased employment by sustained encouragement of Indian industries. They deface their post-stamps with the legend "Buy British goods", while they do not permit the practice in India of putting "Buy Swadeshi goods."

A Non-Co-operator Before Skeen Committee.

In Khaddar dress, Mr. Amritlal Sheth, editor of the "Saurashtra", gave evidence on Saturday last before the Skeen Committee as a non-violent non-co-operator. "I will be non-violent", said Mr. Sheth, "I will not be aggressive. The absence of aggressiveness is therefore non-violence, but in self-defence I might have to be violent and therefore I must qualify myself for self-defence." Mr. Sheth has expressed in these words very accurately the views of Gandhiji's followers, in fact the views of the average Indian nationalist. India wants to learn how to defend herself, and thinks it a shame that others should be necessary to do that work for her, and be able to taunt her because of her weakness. Mr. Ramchandra Rao told the witness that an army had not only to act in self-defence, it had "also to be aggressive." We hope the ideal of New India able to defend herself will exclude the factor of aggressiveness. In America, college youth is turning away from compulsory military training just because this aggressive factor is made to loom large before it. As a writer in the American "Nation" of December 2 last points out, on a referendum being taken at the College of the City of New York, 2,092 were found to vote against compulsion while only 345 voted for it. The distaste for compulsion is explained by the presence in the "Manual of Military Training" of aggressive dicta like the following: One is that "the object of all military training is to win battles", while the other asks that "the inherent desire to fight and kill must be carefully watched for and encouraged by the instructor." It is not military education of this kind that India wants. Her youth must learn the art of self-defence to guard their Motherland against foreign attack and not for attacking others.

Keen on Military Training.

The young men in the Bombay Presidency have set a very good example to their confreres in other provinces by their keenness for military training. When Dr. Paranjpye tried last year to persuade the Bombay University Senate to agree to compulsory military training, one of the arguments trotted out by the opposition was that such compulsion would be distasteful to the students. To this objection the members of the University Training Corps who completed a camp of exercise at Pashan near Poona early this month gave a sufficient answer by mustering strong for the three weeks' annual course. Major-General Sir C. W. Richardson, who gave away the prizes at the military sports held at the end of the period of training, paid a tribute to the enthusiasm of the young men, and mentioned how out of the total strength of 670 members of the U. T. C., 650 were present. Of the twenty who were unavoidably prevented from attendance, fifteen could not come because they were ill. Another instructive fact brought out at the time of honouring the prizemen was that amongst those who excelled as all-round sportsmen, and good shots and good platoon commanders were men belonging to the so-called non-martial races. This distinction between martial and non-martial races is a mischievous one created by interested people alien to Indian soil, who realised the political value of praising some particular classes of Indians as martial. The creation of military schools in every province in India to which young men are to be admitted by a competitive test irrespective of class or creed will result in showing up the absurdity of such a division by turning out capable officers from every class.

Ayurvedic Hospitals.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation had before it very recently a proposal to spend Rs. 67,000 a year to start Ayurvedic and Unani charitable dispensaries in each ward in the city, and the debate over the proposal, the consideration of which was postponed until the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation could report upon it, led to an outburst on the part of some members of the Corporation against the want of efficacy of the indigenous systems. It is interesting to note in this connection that wherever in the moffusal outdoor medical relief has been given using the indigenous systems, the public response has been great. It would hardly be so if the public had no faith in the curative value of Ayurvedic and Unani treatment. The Tilak Maha Vidyalaya started in Poona some months ago not only outdoor relief using Ayurvedic drugs, but it also rented a building in the heart of the city to provide a few beds where poor patients could be given indoor treatment. The idea has proved very popular. During the last three months more than ten thousand patients were given outdoor relief and the number of beds, which is now only ten, will have to be increased to meet the growing want. We trust this work of practical relief on the part of the medical faculty of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya will meet with adequate financial encouragement from the public, but Bombay should not lag behind in making suitable provision for this type of medical relief.

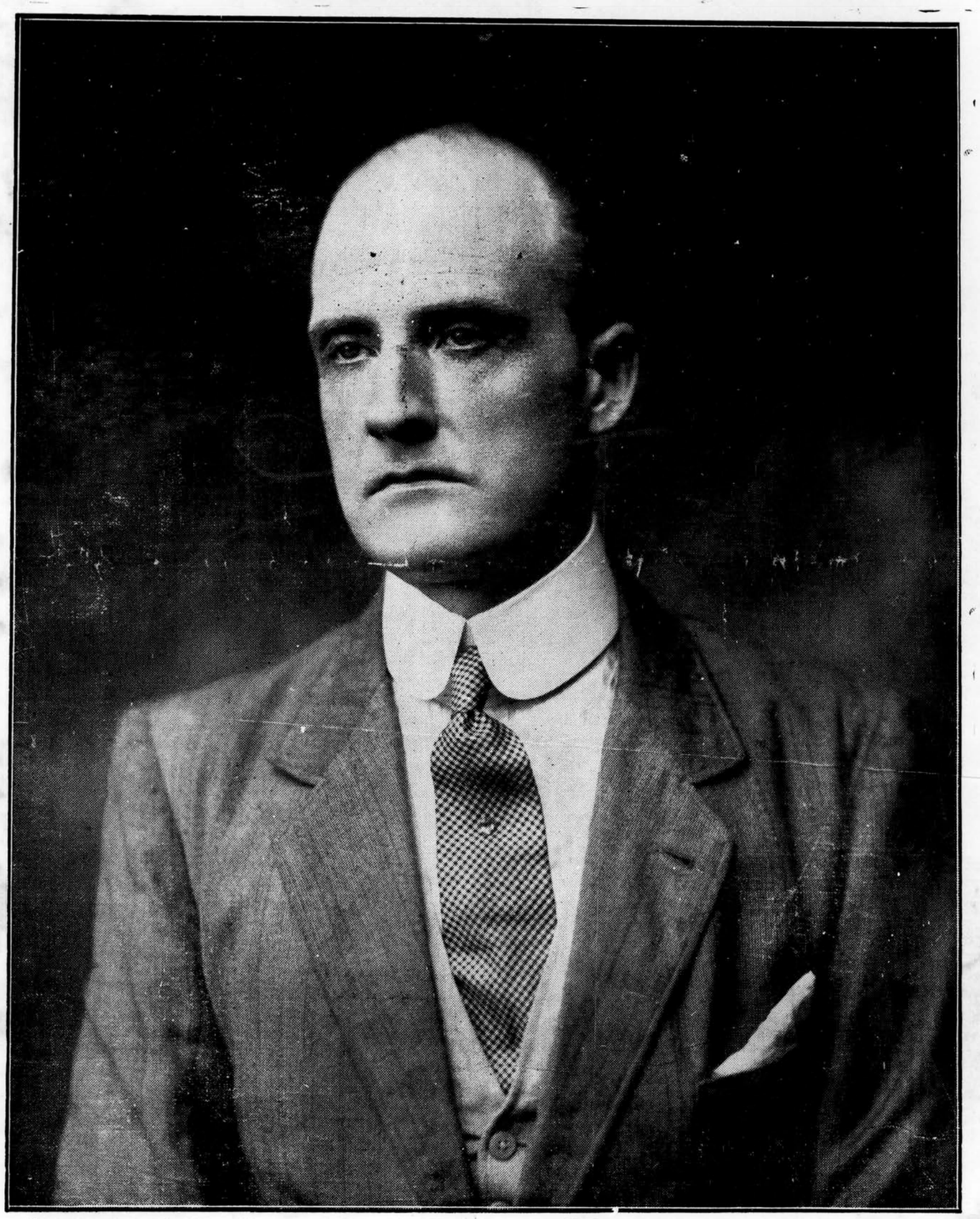
Belgaum's Fight against Illiteracy.

District Local Boards in this Presidency will do well to emulate the enterprise of Belgaum which has taken a very courageous and commendable step in its attempt to reduce illiteracy in the District by the simultaneous opening of 150 primary schools. This addition to the number of primary schools the district already contains, will mean that not a single village with a population of over 500 inhabitants will be left without a school. Belgaum has been in the fortunate position of having with its Local Board a reserve fund of Rs. 83,000 for the purposes of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923, as the latest Government Report on Local Boards in the Presidency informs us, and the Board has done well in making use of the powers conferred on local Boards by that Act. Mr Chikodi, the President of the Board, has rendered the Board's educational venture still more interesting by obtaining sanction from Government for vocational training through a scheme of agricultural classes for the primary school children. We had some years ago separate agricultural schools in this Presidency but they were discontinued possibly because of the difficulty of attracting the right kind of teachers. We are glad Belgaum will begin the experiment again.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SUPPLEMENT TO "THE CHRONICLE

A TRIED FRIEND OF INDIA.



BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN.

Who is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5-30 p. m. to-day by a Special Train and for whom a grateful city's welcome awaits.

WELCOME BACK HOME.

LEADERS' GREETINGS AND TRIBUTES

SPECIAL MESSAGES TO "CHRONICLE."

HORNIMAN ARRIVES THIS EVENING.

"MAY HIS WORK PROSPER!" SAYS GANDHIJI.

My hearty greetings to Mr. Horniman. The Government deserves congratulations for redressing the grave wrong done to this brave Englishman and us. May his work prosper! India needs at the present moment all the assistance that her friends can give.

M. K. GANDHI.

Sabarmati,
9-1-26.

BOMBAY TO GIVE WARM WELCOME.

PROCESSION AND RECPERTION.

Mr. B. G. Horniman is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day (Tuesday) between 5 and 6 p.m.

A deputation of the Citizens of Bombay will meet him on his arrival at Kalyan by the Madras Mail. From Kalyan he will travel to Bombay in a decorated special train the arrangements of which are being looked after by Mr. Jivraj Nensey. It will stop at Thana and at Dadar and is due at Bori Bunder at about 5-30 p.m.

THE PROCESSION.

Mr. Horniman will be taken in a procession to Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. The following will be the route:—

Crawford Market,
Abdul Rehman Street,
Javeri Bazaar,
Bhuleshwar,
Sandhurst Road.
Congress House.

THE HALTS.

It is arranged to take the procession through the principal streets of Bombay from Victoria Terminus to Congress House. The procession will halt at the Deccan Stores, Crawford Market, Mangaldass Cloth Market, Ruttonse Korsey's shop, Narotumdas Bhau's shop, Govindashram Sweet Mart, Mulji Jetha Market, Jiva Daya Mandal, Silver Bazar, Mahale & Co., Shawl Bazar, Aluminium Bazar, Cotton Merchant Association, Bhuleshwar Market, Surti Hindu Hotel, Gopaldas Barliwala, Motilal Masalawala, Jarmania Dyeing Co., Gujrat Stores, Amin Nursery and other places.

The procession will be conducted by Officer-in-charge, Hindustani Seva Dal, in complete co-operation with Mr. V. A. Desai the Captain of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps.

The public of Bombay are earnestly requested to be at the station at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to join the procession.

There will be a reception and public meeting held at Congress House, over which Sarojini Naidu will preside. Speeches will be delivered by prominent leaders.

The reception in Bombay is offered on behalf of all political bodies, including the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Municipal Congress Party, the Khilafat Committee, Swarajya Sabha, etc., etc.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

All Volunteers belonging to all National bodies are requested to be present at 4-30 p.m. to-day at the Victoria Terminus.

AT THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

From the Congress House Mr. Horniman will proceed to the "Bombay Chronicle" Office where also a reception will be given to him.

TO HIS HOME AGAIN.

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

"I offer my welcome Horniman home again in India."—Annie Besant.

BACK TO FIGHTING LINE.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

"Delighted to learn Horniman's return to India. Heartily welcome the brave soldier of freedom back to the fighting line.—Motilal Nehru."

RIGHT OF BRITISH CITIZENSHIP DEMONSTRATED.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Very glad Mr. Horniman has demonstrated the right of British citizenship within the Empire. Was glad to meet him in Madras yesterday.—Graham Pole.

BEST NEW YEAR'S NEWS.

IGATPURI, Jan. 9.

"Horniman's return to India is the best New Year's news.—Jamnadas Mehta."

"A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION"

"I rejoice that at long last the exile has returned to the land of his heart's desire. His presence will be once more a source of inspiration to the soldiers of the National struggle for Liberty.—Sarojini Naidu."

INDIA'S TRUE FRIEND.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

"Mr. Horniman's arrival in India is the return of its true friend. Hope the country will welcome him enthusiastically.—Abul Kalam Azad."

"MAKE INDIA FREE."

"I cannot tell you how glad I am to see Mr. B. G. Horniman back to India and Bombay. May he and we all work together and soon make India free":—Maulana Shaukat Ali.

COMRADE IN FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

"We welcome Mr. Horniman as comrade in Freedom's battle.—Ramananda Chatterjee."

(Continued on page 9.)

KING IBN SAUD

OF HEDJAZ AND MECCA.

PROCLAMATION IN JEDDAH

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Cairo.—A message from Jeddah says that Ibn Saud has been proclaimed King of Hedjaz and Mecca.—Reuter.

RAILWAY BANDITS NEAR MEXICO.

TRAIN LOOTED: MOST PASSENGERS KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Mexico City.—The military escort was powerless to prevent looting of a train and murder of most of the passengers between Guadalajara and Mexico City. Twenty armed and disguised bandits boarded the train, attacked the escort with knives and killed all except seven who were seriously wounded. After that the bandits rifled the train, and robbed passengers, summarily despatching those who resisted. Finally, they set fire to the train with the bodies of the victims and escaped in the engine. Communications were found to have been cut. Fuller details are lacking. Troops have been ordered to pursue the bandits.

LATER.

Railway Headquarters report recovery of twenty bodies burnt beyond recognition. It is believed that other bodies are buried in the debris of the coaches. The engine in which the bandits escaped was found derailed, several stations from the scene of the outrage.—Reuter.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COLOURED PEOPLES.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST MINISTER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Brussels.—At the inauguration of the Socialist campaign of pacifist propaganda at Charleroi, M. Vandervelde, Socialist Foreign Minister, after referring to the almost world-wide effervescence at present and the prevalence of Bolshevist propaganda at certain points where Soviet Russia claimed the position of protectress of all oppressed races, declared that the Socialist democracy would be under-rating its immense force if it imagined that there was no alternative, but persistence of capitalist domination or universal Bolshevisation. He expressed the opinion that whether it was in Egypt, India, China or equatorial Africa, there were possible and necessary transitions between the present regime and the regime of enfranchisement of coloured peoples.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIR WAYS.

A FRESH SURVEY OF ROUTES

LONDON, Jan. 10.

It has now been decided that a second aerial survey party representing the Air Ministry and Imperial Airways Company, Ltd., to consolidate the work of the expedition which recently returned, shall start forthwith along the Cairo-Karachi air-line, which it is proposed to operate with giant three-engined aeroplanes. The party will investigate from the ground the sites for alighting and refuelling the stations selected from the air by the previous expedition. Simultaneously, the Imperial Airways Company will investigate means of making up London and Cairo with the ultimate object of flying beyond India to Australia to connect Port Darwin with the Australian airway system.

Two London-Cairo air-lines will be reviewed—one relying on present air-line from London to Zurich, whence passengers would travel by train across the Alps to the Italian aerodrome and from there resume the flight to Cairo; the other implies opening of a new route from London to Marseilles, the passengers thence flying to Cairo in large multi-engined air boats.—Reuter's Special.

CAIRO KARACHI AIR LINE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The second aerial survey party representing the Air Ministry and Imperial Airways Ltd. to consolidate the work of expedition which recently returned will start forthwith along the Cairo-Karachi air line which it is proposed to operate with giant three-engined aeroplanes.—Reuter.

THAMES AND SEINE FALLING.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Both the Thames and the Seine are falling. The former has dropped sixteen inches at Marlow from the highest flood level. There has also been a slight but general improvement all over France. While the Yssel in Holland has fallen by over twelve inches water in the flooded area has caused a breach in the Yssel dyke and is rising half an inch every hour.—Reuter.

MOSUL DECISION

ILLOGICAL AND ILLEGAL

TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY'S REVIEW OF SITUATION.

LONDON, Jany. 11.

Constantinople.—Tewfik Rushdi Bey in a statement before the Assembly (mentioned in an earlier message) reviewed the whole course of the Mosul negotiations and said Bagen's decision condemning the population of Iraq to submit to a foreign mandate for further twenty-five years for the purpose of severing the disputed territory from Turkey was illogical and illegal (applause.) Referring to the pourparlers boween Mr Baldwin and the Turkish Ambassador in London Tewfik Rushdi Bey declared that much depended on the form and substance of the British proposals, adding that Turkey aimed at an agreement based on a frontier line for Mosul satisfactory to both the parties.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES GOVT. ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Constantinople. The Staff Generals and the whole Cabinet were present at the sitting of the Assembly which approved the attitude of the Government on the Mosul question. Tewfik Rushdi Bey made a lengthy statement on the details which were not available.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

NEW SCHEME FOR SECTIONALISING

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Sectionalising of the cotton trade for the purpose of extricating it from its present difficulties is suggested by Mr. J. W. Platt, a well-known mill director, whose new scheme is a sequel to the recent meeting of recapitalised companies of Lancashire cotton trade. Mr. Platt proposes to make five sections, namely, coarse counts, medium counts, fine counts, ring spinners and non-turnover spinners, for the formation of a Cotton Trade Joint Board composed of a representative of each section and two representatives of operatives which should be supplied every week with details regarding stocks, production, deliveries and orders so that a definite and complete position may be defined at any time. All firms running full-time would pay levies to the fund to which the dole now payable in connection with short time working should be added. Also, a levy would be taken from all operatives working full time.—Reuter's Special.

BANK-NOTE FORGERIES.

EPIDEMIC REACHES BERLIN

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Berlin.—The epidemic of bank-note forgeries at present spreading over Europe has reached here, four alleged counterfeiters of five-pound notes having been arrested by Reichsbank detectives. Fifty of these notes which were first circulated in 1924 have hitherto been traced.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BANK-NOTE SCANDAL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Belgrade.—Another bank note scandal has been unearthed. According to newspapers the Chief of the Belgrade Detective Force, Lazitch, while enquiring in Germany into the forgery of thousand dinar notes discovered an illicit press at Bielefeld. The local police have arrested the alleged counterfeiters. This discovery is not connected with the Hungarian affair.—Reuter.

CLAIMS OF EX-RULING PRINCES.

DEMOCRATIC MOTION IN REICHSTAG

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Berlin.—The Legal Committee of the Reichstag is discussing a democratic motion submitted in the Reichstag before the Christmas seeking to authorise individual Federal States to settle the claims of the ex-ruling Princes as they consider fit without resorting to Courts. The Right Extremists declare that if the motion is carried they intend to submit a Bill in the Reichstag demanding expropriation of property of all the Jews who immigrated into Germany since 1st August 1914.—Reuter.

AN ALL-PARTY MINISTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Berlin.—The Centre Party has passed a resolution in favour of formation of a Government on the broadest basis including members of all parties, from the Socialists to the German People's Party. The Centrists have expressed the opinion that Government's aims should be the promotion of a peaceful foreign policy, protection of the Republican constitution, improvement of economic condition and alleviation of social distress.—Reuter's Special.

OH! THE SHAME OF IT!

ASSERT YOUR RIGHTS.

LESSON OF HORNIMAN'S EXILE

"I AM NOT CHANGED : I AM NOT AGED"

HORNIMAN AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman was the recipient of a hearty reception at the public meeting held here last evening at the Triplicane Beach. In spite of the absence of proper notice people began to muster in thousands from all parts of the city to express their high appreciation of the great services which he has rendered on behalf of the country and which was responsible for his deportation. On arrival Mr. Horniman was given a great ovation and taken to his seat on the dais.

Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu, who occupied the chair, accorded a most hearty welcome to Mr. Horniman on behalf of his country men who were anxiously looking forward to his return. While men like General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, he said, were allowed free access into India men of the type of Mr. Horniman were refused entry. Instances of such glaring injustice had become almost a feature of the British administration and they need not feel surprised at it. It was a happy augury that Mr. Horniman had returned at a time when his services were most needed.

UNIQUE ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Satyamurthi, who spoke next said that it was not easy for him who happened to be a friend of Mr. Horniman to speak in public on an occasion of such supreme and unexpected happiness as to see him in India once more after seven long years of exile, a most unjust and uncivilised act. There was no other instance in which the Government of India and the Government of Great Britain had conspired together to keep from a British subject his birthright to go where he liked and stop where he liked so long as he did not break the law. Mr. Horniman was an unique Englishman. The speaker had not come across another Englishman who loved India as sincerely, wholeheartedly and selflessly as Mr. Horniman. Other Englishmen who were "friends of India" had always tried to patronise Indians to talk for them and to dictate to them what they should do and what they should not do and promise or withhold their support according as their particular politics commended themselves to them or not. But Mr. Horniman had been striving and would strive for India's Freedom as a real genuine friend of India with no desire to dictate. His sympathies were not seasonal or topical but based upon conviction. His journalistic abilities were of a most superior order. Had he but worshipped in the Imperialist's shrine, he would have been created a Knight of the British Empire and admitted to the Councils of Viceroys and Secretaries of State. But Mr. Horniman had chosen willingly and freely to lay his great and undoubted talents at the feet of mother India. He had worked with Indians as a comrade with comrades engaged in a common and difficult struggle. His deportation and detention were acts of which no other Government could have been guilty. After referring to the manners in which the Government were driven from post to pillar to defend the indefensible, the speaker, concluding said that the return of Mr Horniman to India was the most happy event next to Mahatmaji's release from jail. He wished him long life, health, strength and prosperity to stand by India and help her in winning freedom.

HIS GREAT AMBITION.

Mr. Horniman was then garlanded by the President amidst cheers and he then rose to speak.

After expressing his grateful thanks for great honour they had done him he said:—

HIS LIFE'S AMBITION.

"I have been waiting for nearly 7 years to return to this dear land of India and now that I have arrived all the realization of the hopes which I scarcely thought could have been fulfilled is a very great and pleasant realization to me. Now that that realization has been achieved my heart is so full that I really and honestly find it very difficult to express to you what I feel. I hope that Mr. Satyamurti and your chairman will forgive me for not responding, although on this occasion I am a most responsive co-operationist to some of the kind things that they have said about me, because the words that they have spoken in regard to my services to this country have been so overwhelmingly kind that it is far beyond my egotism to be able to reply to them in suitable terms. I only want to say this that in regard to whatever I might have been able to do in this country to serve the Indian cause in the past, I shall always endeavour in the future to do as much and shall try to do a great deal more. (Hear, hear.) It is one of the great ambitions of my life to see the achievement of Indian freedom before I die. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) That will always be an incentive to me to put forward in my own humble capacity the utmost effort to assist you in achieving that end. (Hear, hear.) I do not want on this occasion to speak to you on the subject of the present state of political affairs in this country, because in the first place and, perhaps, in the last place I am not in a position at the present moment to do so. I do not know what has been taking place here during the last three weeks and during that time when I have been on the sea there has been a very important meeting of the Indian National Congress and without knowing to the fullest extent what has taken place at the Congress, without knowing to the fullest extent all the ins and outs of the differences which, I am sorry to hear, are now existing between so many parties in India. It would be a presumption on my part to attempt to express definite opinion until I have had an opportunity of studying the situation and conferring and consulting with my friends.

I HAVE NOT RECEDED A WHIT.

"But, I do not want anyone in this audience, I do not want anyone in this country, to suppose that because I am avoiding expressing opinion on the political situation at the present moment I wish to suppress in any way the feeling that I still possess that there is only one thing to strive for which every Indian and every friend of India should strive for and that is the abolition at the earliest possible moment that it can be achieved of the present foreign domination, although that is a domination by my own countrymen (cheers) and the establishment of a Government that shall be purely Indian and Swadeshi through and through. (Hear, hear.) I want to take this first opportunity of making this public pronouncement that nothing that this happened during the last seven years—not all my deportation, not all the humiliation, not all the suffering (I only speak of these because others have spoken) that the Government of this country have attempted and have inflicted upon me, nothing of all that, has changed my sense of loyalty to the Indian cause by one whit. I am still prepared to denounce Governmental wrong-doing in this country on every occasion that is offered to me and I shall do it. I have not receded one inch from the opinion which I held when I was forcibly removed from this country for holding all this opinion. Whatever might happen in the future, whatever attempt it may be possible for Governments in this country to try and curb the expression of my opinion these opinions will remain unchanged and I shall express them on every possible and available opportunity. I do not want it to be thought by anybody, should anybody possibly think so that I have come back in any repentant and contrite spirit.

I have come back of my own accord. I have not come by particular permission of any Government. I have come back in the exercise of my rights as a British citizen and as a human being. (Hear, hear).

WHAT HAPPENED AT COLOMBO.

"There was a telegram appearing in the Indian papers of Saturday morning which I wish to denounce as incorrect at this first opportunity. That telegram stated that Mr. Horniman had landed in Colombo and was waiting for permission of the Government of India and he would enter if the Government of India gave him that permission. I did not wait. I did not do anything of the kind. (Hear, hear). The first thing that happened to me when I arrived at Colombo was the appearance of a police officer who told me that I would not be allowed to land in that port. I told him that I had a right as a British subject to land there. I told him I possessed a passport which if it did not satisfy him, at any rate, satisfied all the requirements of the British constitution which entitled me to land there. I told him that if Government refused to allow me to land there I was on board a French ship and it was French territory and that the French captain would either drop me overboard or carry me away to Shanghai and back to Marseilles and I would hold the Ceylon Government responsible for every minute of my detention or damage. I suffered I then went to write a letter to express this on paper to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of Ceylon and in about 20 minutes just as I had concluded writing the letter and making a copy of it the police officer accompanied by another came hurrying up to me on the deck in a state of great agitation and perspiration to say that he had been hunting for me all over the ship. He told me that after communicating

(Continued on page 9.)

NEGATION OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PLEDGES.

MR. ANDREWS ON S. AFRICAN WRONG.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS SUGGESTED.

CAPE TOWN, Jany. 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, addressing a mass-meeting at the City Hall, declared that the Asiatic Bill went infinitely beyond the range of the old Class Areas Bill and directly contradicted all that had been said at every Imperial Conference since 1917. Probably the worst feature of the present Bill was the wrong contemplated against ex-indentured labourers in Natal and their descendants. As an old member of the Labour Party in England and the president of the All-India Trade Union Congress he was amazed to find the Labour Party in South Africa combining with the Nationalist Government to deprive some of the poorest and most oppressed labourers in the world—the Indian labourers—of their hard won rights. Certainly an appeal would have to be made to the League of Nations, by the Labour Conference at Geneva, against this specially adverse legislation against Indian labourers. If the Bill was passed, a wrong would be done which would inflame the whole East.

A resolution was carried emphatically supporting the Abdur Rahman Mission to India.—Reuter.

NO OPPOSITION IN UNION PARLIAMENT.

PRESSURE FROM INDIA THE ONLY HOPE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Cape Town under date January 11.

Both the South African and Labour Parties pledged unanimous support to the Asiatic Bill. Therefore, the Nationalist Government are not confronted with any opposition in this matter, while other subjects of the Parliamentary programme are highly contentious. Therefore, the Asiatic Bill is likely to be taken early. The Ministers already assembled at Capetown. The Paddison Deputation is also here working in unison with the Indian community. The only hope of postponement is immediate pressure from India.

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

MR. ANDREWS ON A FLAGRANT BREACH OF FAITH.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21.

The following speech was delivered before the European Congregation at the Cathedral in Johannesburg and also at a meeting of clergy and laity in the same City. The speech was prepared for both occasions and was given extempore. It caused a great effect by its earnest delivery.

I will begin by repeating what my father, who was a devout Christian used to call the Psalm of the Christian gentleman. It runs as follows:—

"Lord who shall dwell in thy tabernacle, or who shall rest upon thy holy hill?"

"Even he that leadeth an uncorrupt life: and doeth the thing which is right and speaketh the truth from his heart.

"He that hath used no deceit in his tongue, nor done evil to his neighbours: and hath not slandered his neighbour.

"He thatsetteth not by himself, but is lowly in his eyes: and maketh much of them that fear the Lord.

"He that promiseth unto his neighbour, and disappointeth him not: though it were to his own hindrance.

"He that hath not given his money upon usury: nor taken reward against the innocent.

"Who so doeth these things: shall never fall."

In this picture of the true gentleman I want especially to note the verse.

"He that promiseth to his neighbour and disappointeth him not, though it were to his own hindrance."

For my position to-night is that we who belong to the British Race and who are Christians, are in serious danger of doing the very opposite of this verse towards the Indian neighbour, who is in our midst and of arguing from the immoral principle, that we are obliged to break our promises to India because self-preservation as a white race, must come before anything else.

Let me explain the position by historical facts, which cannot be disputed. When the first Indian immigrants came to Natal, in 1860, they were brought out from India at the special request of the Natal Government under pressure from the Durban Corporation. The desire was so great to keep them in the country that in 1870 it was enacted, that any indentured Indian at the expiry of 10 years residence in Natal might receive a crown grant of land instead of his return passage. The terms on which they came were those of full domicile, with freedom to engage in agricultural and commercial pursuits as soon as their indenture was over. The Government of India would not have allowed them to come under any other condition. Mr. J. R. Saunders, speaking before the Natal Commission of 1884, stated as follows:—

"If we look back to 1859, we shall find that the assured promise of Indian labour resulted in an immediate rise of revenue which increased fourfold in a few years. Mechanics found their wages more that doubled. But in a few years later alarm arose lest Indian labour would be suspended. Simultaneously down went revenue and wages. Then came a fresh promise of renewed Indian immigration, and up again went wages, revenue and salaries".

From such contemporary records it is clear that Natal was brought from the verge of bankruptcy more than once by the supply of Indian indentured labour. Europeans flocked into Natal when each time of prosperity returned.

"COOLIE CATCHING."

The Asiatic Enquiry Commission of 1921 adds another fact to bear in mind. The indenture system, under which they were brought out, was very little better than slavery. The Lange report rightly says:—"It should be emphasised that there has been very little spontaneous emigration of the labouring classes from India to South Africa. They were recruited with difficulty and not infrequently by methods which were commonly known in India as "Coolie catching."

Thus those thousands of Indian labourers, who with their descendants comprise by far the greater proportion of Indians in South Africa, were brought out originally as servile, sweated labour, from which enormous profits were reaped for the colony. The iniquitous system was brought to an end in 1911 and the last coolie was set free in 1916, but by this time a golden harvest had been reaped and the prosperity of Natal as the Garden Colony of South Africa had been assured.

Two things need to be made perfectly clear. Natal would never have been allowed by the Indian Government to have this constant supply of Indian labour at a ridiculously low rate and under compulsory service for five years, unless the Natal Government had allowed traders to enter along with the labour immigration. Secondly, Natal would never have been allowed to have this Indian indentured labour except on the condition of Indians being allowed to settle in Natal after the indenture was over. Thus trading and domiciliary rights formed a definite part of the contract.

There was one galling condition which was imposed with the consent of the Government of India in 1895. This was known as the £3 Poll Tax. After that date Indians who elected to stay in the country had to pay a Poll Tax of £3 per annum for each male over 16 and each female over 13. Animosity against Indian immigration of any kind had become acute among certain classes of Europeans so that this tax was imposed owing to their agitation. The Government of India hesitated to send out any more immigrants under this new £3 tax, but weakly consented to do so owing to the pressure of the sugar planters. The Natal Government and the Colonial Office. The £3 tax was bitterly resented both in India and among free Indians in Natal. Thus two hostile forces arose. On the Natal popular side, among the white colonists, the hostility was directed against Indian Immigration altogether whether indentured or free. On the Indian side the greatest bitterness of all caused by £3 racial tax.

In 1911 the Indian Government abolished indentured Indian labour for Natal. But the £3 tax remained upon those who had already passed out of their indenture and the immigration of Indian traders still continued. So the sore remained open on both sides.

MR. GOKHALE'S VISIT.

Mr. Gokhale came out in 1912, and by a statesman like act agreed that no objection would be raised if the door of Natal was finally closed against all Indian immigration in the future, provided only that Indians already domiciled in Natal received sympathetic treatment. The pledge of such sympathetic treatment would be the immediate abolition of the obnoxious £3 tax.

General Smuts immediately took advantage of this agreement with Mr. Gokhale to pass the Immigration Restriction Act of 1913 by which Indians of all classes were finally prohibited from entering South Africa. No objection was raised against this either by Mr Gokhale or Mr. Gandhi or by the Indian Government in accordance with what was regarded as an agreement reached by Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa. But when it was asked in return that the £3 tax should be abolished no action in that direction was taken. Mr. Gokhale was the very soul of honour. He had taken that journey to South Africa while in ill health, it was altogether against the doctor's orders and he knew it would hasten his death. But he believed that he had set his countrymen free from the galling bondage of this £3 Poll Tax and he was happy in the sacrifice he had made. I was with him often in the year before he died and I know how intensely he felt that he had been betrayed. He died very soon after his visit to South Africa a broken-hearted man, for before that time he had believed the white man's word to be his bond.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Then began the Passive Resistance Struggle under Mr. Gandhi which ended the final settlement called the Smuts Gandhi Settlement and the Indian's relief Act of June 30, 1914. It was based on exactly the same basis as Mr. Gokhale's attempted compromise in 1912. On the Indian side, it was finally agreed that all Indian Immigration in future should be prohibited from South Africa. It was also agreed that those who wished to return to India with the passage money of the Union Government might do so by forfeiting their right of domicile in South Africa. Under this clause over thirty thousand out of a population which has never reached above 161,000 have voluntarily left South Africa for India never to return. It will be seen that, the concession from the Indian side was a very large one indeed and that, it henceforth entirely relieved the South African Government with regard to any "swamping" of Natal by the growth of the Indian Population. For the Indian population (to quote figures) only increased by 6 per cent. between 1914 and 1923 while the white population has increased by just under 40 per cent. In return for this concession on the part of India, South Africa agreed to abolish the £3 Tax and to observe with sympathy and justice the Rights of those Indians who were left in the country.

At this period, I was with Mr. Gandhi in South Africa, I was actually present at the draft settlement. Though General Smuts was not asked by Mr. Gandhi to concede any further rights, yet those that were already held by Indians were to be respected. The settlement was actually reached only one month before the outbreak of the European war, and the universal satisfaction which it caused did more than anything else to bring India whole-heartedly into the war as an ally of South Africa and Great Britain.

As a recognition of India's war services, India was at last welcomed within the inner counsels of the Imperial War Cabinet and was an equal partner with South Africa at the meeting in London in 1917 at which General Smuts was present. When some minor administrative grievances were brought forward by Sir Satyandra Sinha on behalf of the Indian Government General Smuts replied as follows:—

In South Africa there has been this fundamental trouble that the white community has been afraid to open the door too wide to the Indian Immigration. It is because of that fear that, we have adopted an attitude which some times has assumed the outward form, although not in reality, of intolerance. Luckily we have got over those difficulties. The visit of Mr. Gokhale has did an enormous amount of good. So did also that of Sir Benjamin Robertson. The result has been the legislation of 1914 to which both communities agreed There is still difference of opinion on administrative matters of detail, but I feel sure that once the white community were rid of the fear that we were going to be flooded by unlimited Immigration from India, all other questions would be concluded subsidiary and could be easily and perfectly soluble. That is the position in which we are now that the fear has been removed. The great principle of restricting Immigration is on our Statute book with the consent of the Indian population in South Africa and the Indian Authorities in India. That being so, the door is open now for a peaceful and statesman like solution of all the minor administrative trouble which occurred and will occur from time to time.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PLEDGES.

Mr. Burton at the same Imperial war cabinet said as follows:—

"As far as we are concerned it is only fair to say and it is the truth—that we have found he Indians in our midst in South Africa are good, law-abiding, quiet citizens and it is our duty to see that they are treated as human beings with feelings like our own in a proper manner."

At the ensuing Imperial Conference, in 1918, the results of all this were embodied in a series of resolutions, which were framed exactly on the same lines as the Gokhale compromise of 1912 and the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914. On the one hand, India finally agreed to surrender her right of entry into any self-governing Dominion which had been based on the ground of British Citizenship and sharing in the same Commonwealth of Nations. On the other hand the Dominions promised to do the utmost in their power having regard to this agreement on the side of India, to deal sympathetically with those Indians who were already domiciled outside India in any of these dominions. Each Dominion in turn pledged itself by its representative to go as far as possible in such sympathetic treatment.

It is impossible to carry the subject through the Imperial Conference of 1921 and 1923. At these, the further point was pressed, that in consideration of India's frank acceptance of restricted immigration the full rights should be granted to all Indians domiciled in the Dominions. These rights had been already granted in some Dominions. They have now been granted also in Australia. South Africa held aloof and resisted her inability to go further in the matter of conceding Citizen rights to Indians in South Africa. But. Gen. Smuts and other representatives of South Africa again and again affirmed their intention to deal jointly and sympathetically with the Indians who were domiciled in South Africa. To give only two sentences Gen. Smuts' public utterances at the last Imperial Conference in 1923. He said "The Indians in South Africa have all the rights barring the rights of voting for the Parliament and the Provincial Council that any white citizens in South Africa have; our laws draw no distinction whatever. It is only political rights which are in question." Again he said "South Africa's fundamental attitude towards the Indians was one of justice and fair play."

Could Gen. Smuts possibly affirm this today, if he accepts, along with S. A. P Congress, the Asiatic Bill which to Dr. Malan has just put forward? Gen. Smuts' words were sufficiently amazing when they were uttered in 1923. (With the Gold Law of 1885 and other Statutes unrepealed) but if there is another Imperial Conference in 1926 you will hardly have the hardihood to repeat them.

SMUTS-GANDHI AGREEMENT.

It may be asked "Have there not been breaches of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement? Have there not been attempts in the Transvaal to get round the law by forming companies and holding properties in prohibited areas?" I would answer at once, if they have actually been on the part of individuals to evade the present law of the land by discovering loopholes in it, then the legislature may, if it thinks fit, pass new legislation to close up the loopholes. But this has nothing to do with the Gandhi-Smuts Settlement, or with the Imperial Conference resolutions which are an agreement of a different nature. If the Indian Government or the Indian people have ever repudiated agreement as to the restriction of immigration or even as to voluntary repatriation there might be some cause for complaint that the agreement on the Indian side had been broken. But there has been no such repudiation. On the other hand, the repudiation by the South African Government of its pledge to deal sympathetically with the Indians still domiciled in the Union and to administer existing laws in a just manner with due regard to vested rights has been so flagrant that the long suffering Government of India has at last been compelled to demand that the Union Government's undertakings and assurances would not be any longer dishonoured.

GOVT. MUST MEDIATE.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA'S WARNING

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha welcomes the South African Deputation to India, endorses their legitimate demand, deprecates the drifting and desultory policy of the Government of India in connection with the Asiatic Bill, and calls upon Lord Reading to take courage in both hands and stand up for the rights of Indians domiciled in that distant land. The Sabha warns the Government of its grave responsibility in allowing the South African menace to grow into a movement of Passive Resistance, which will be fraught with such serious consequences to the Union, Indian and Imperial Governments.

HUGE HAUL OF OPIUM.

SMUGGLERS ARRESTED AT BHUSAWAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, Jan. 9.

A smart capture of Malwa Opium weighing 36lbs., and valued at Rs. 3,240 was effected this morning at Bhusawal Railway Station by the Excise Inspector Gershorne. It would appear that on the arrival of the Up-Calcutta Mail, three suspicious characters, one Arab, and two Mahomedans, hailing from Mhow, detrained at Bhusawal, bound presumably for Bombay. The former to avoid detection got down on the wrong side of the platform and was followed and arrested while passing through the gate. The other two were arrested on the train. Opium was cleverly concealed in specially-made quilts vests wrapped in bedding. All the three smugglers are placed before the First Class Magistrate, Bhusawal to stand thier trial.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Jany. 9.

Among the official bills that will be introduced at the forthcoming meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council the Punjab Land Revenue (amendment) Bill is most important. The Bill which will be introduced by Sir Fazli Hussain intends to amend the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887, and is the outcome of the deliberations of the Government on the report of committee which was appointed as the result of a recommendation by the Punjab Legislative Council in August 1921, to examine the present assessment and land revenue policy of the Government and to report what changes should be made in it and also on the opinion of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill that there should be a definite statutory limitation of the various processes of land revenue assessment. The ordinary period of assessment i nthe Punjab has been fixed at twenty to thirty years. There is no statutory provision fixing this period. Government has now decided that it is advisable to include in the land revenue law a statutory provision fixing the ordinary term of settlement having regard to the fact that the agricultural progress of the province has shewn a downward tendency. The reasons which led to the selection of the comparatively short period of 20 or 30 years as the period of assessment do not now operate as strongly as they did. Government is, therefore, of the opinion that the time had come when 40 years can be fixed as the normal period of assessment. There are, however, still some areas which are being rapidly developed by canal irrigation where the ordinary period of 40 years now prescribed is too long a period to fix. In such cases, Government should have the authority to fix a shorter period. Provision has been made for this in the Bill. Besides the statutory provisions, a machinery has also been provided in the Bill for making rules.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The appointment of Mr. J. E. B. Hotson to the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay is officially announced in London.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., who has been appointed to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assumed charge of his office on the 8th instant in the afternoon.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Countess of Reading arrived in Delhi on Monday morning from Calcutta. Her Excellency looked completely recovered in health.

Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler accompanied by the Chief Secretary and staff arrived at Jamda on Saturday.

ROMANTIC CAREER

GAIKWAD'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

HAPPY ANNOUNCEMENTS EXPECTED.

(From our Special Representative.)

BARODA, Jan. 11

History can record few more romantic episodes than the one which was enacted in this city exactly fifty years ago, when the crown of one of largest Indian states wrested from man who was born to it was set on the brow of a plough boy of hardly twelve years of age by name Gopal, born and bred up in a farmer's cottage at the village of Kavlana, in the Nasik district. As one passed through the illuminated city of Baroda, which at present wears a festive appearance, one's memory ran back to the far-sighted choice of Her Highness Jumnabai made half a century ago of the young but precocious, rough yet smart Gopal out of three peasant brothers, twelve, ten and nine years old respectively. The self-same plough boy Gopal is the present Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao, the Golden Jubilee of whose reign the people of Baroda State will celebrate to-morrow.

MOMENTOUS AND SPONTANEOUS

The occasion is as momentous as the public feeling of the Jubilee celebration is spontaneous. Grand preparations are being made to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner. The inhabitants of the remotest villages are reported to vie with those of this beatiful city in paying their tribute of affection and esteem to the illustrious Prince, who despite adverse circumstances held the interests of his people nearest to his heart. If all the expectations of which the young Maharaja gave promise in his early days are not fulfilled, the public knows fully well that there was not the slightest lack of will on the part of their ruler whose every act was animated by a sincere desire to so advance the cause of his state as to raise it on the pinnacle of prosperity and glory. His early utterances testify to his ambitious zeal. Pure and ill fated conspiracy of circumstances is responsible for non-fulfillment of some of expectations raised by his early utterances. Nevertheless his good and grateful people who are mostly simple minded peasants pithily described their Maharaja as good and how that great as he is by performance still greater is he, by promise.

The Maharaja's reply to several addresses to be presented to him to-morrow is expected by an anxious upblic to contain some agreeably surprising announcement of additional representative element in the state administrative system, and large educational grants the immunity to peasants from revenue arrears. Representatives from far and near parts of the state have arrived to attend the jubilee functions and the city wears gala appearance.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

CHIEF ACCUSED'S IDENTIFICATION.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 11

When the Kakori conspiracy case was taken up to-day by Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, Pandit Jagat Narain counsel for the Crown drew attention of the Magistrate to the fact that Rajendranath Lahiri, one of the chief accused in the case had just arrived at Lucknow from Calcutta and suggested that recording of evidence might be postponed till Rajendra appeared in court after his identification proceedings were over. Pandit Harkarnath Misra, defence counsel, expressed the same view. The Special Magistrate, accordinly postponed the case till 15th instant.

The identification proceedings of Rajendra Lahiri was held in the Central jail Lucknow, this afternoon in the presence of the Special Magistrate. Rajendra was identified by Binarsilal (approver) Banvarilal (confessing accused) and Kumar Bahadur (prosecution witness). Pandit H. N. Misra on behalf of the accused and Mr. Khairat Nabi, Public Prosecutor, C.I.D., watched the identification proceedings further identification of Lahiri will be held to-morrow.—A. P. Special Service.

BURMA HINDUS.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S ADVICE.

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

Presiding at the first session of the Burma Provincial Hindu Sabha Conference held yesterday at Rangoon, Lala Lajpat Rai dwelt on the object of the Hindu Sabha which he said was to make the Hindus into a united nation irrespective of different sects among them and added they cherished no ill-will towards any other community. He said that whoever lived in India and whoever believed in religion which had its source in India was a Hindu. He spoke on the greatness of the Hindu race and pointed out how it had survived for centuries. He admitted the difficulties in their way of achieving unity, one of them being the diversity of language. He suggested they should try to cultivate a "lingua franca" and advocated Hindi with Deva Nagri script for the purpose. He emphasised the need for progagation of religious literatures, protection of widows and orphans and unity between capitalists and labourers and urged the removal of the existing evils. He asked the Hindus also to remember that the Buddhists were their brethren in respect of religion and ancestry. He reminded the Hindus that Swaraj could not be attained with untouchables in their midst. He urged that the Hindus who lived in Burma should bring their families here and lead a righteous life with due attention to social requirements and should not forget their duty to India.—(A. P.)

SALT AND POSTAGE

REDUCTION OF COST URGED.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

Non-official resolutions to be discussed in the Assembly on 26th January were balloted to-day. Mr. Mohammed Safee has drawn the first place for his resolution for release of political prisoners. Mr. Yacoob C. Ariff, Mr. D V Belvi, Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. Rama Iyengar have also drawn resolutions about reletse of political prisoners. Mr. B. Das stands third on the list with his resolution for administration of Oriya speaking tracts under a Deputy Governor.

Mr. K. Ahmed comes next with his suggestion for reducing the price of the post card to three pies, of letter to nine pies and for the reduction of salt tax to Re. 1 per maund and that these reductions be given effect to in the next budget. Mr. Abdul Haye comes next with his proposal for legislation being undertaken by Government to prohibit beggary and vagrancy in India at an early date. Mr. Rama Iyengar stands last with his resolution urging the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to consider what proposals of the Inchcape Committee have not been given effect to yet, to suggest possibility of the remaining cuts being carried out, to consider the question of wiping off provincial contributions and to reduce postwar taxation.

CO-OPERATION IN BERAR.

CONFERENCE AT AMRAOTI.

AMRAOTI, Jan. 10.

The Co-operative Societies, affiliated to the Amraoti Co-operative Central Bank Ld. presented an address to His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the C. P. and Berar, wherein they expressed the opinion that a whole time Co-operative worker and liberal grants were the 'sine qua non' for furthering the progress of the co-operative movement.—

In the course of his reply to the address and in his inaugural speech at the Second Berar Co-operative Conference held here His Excellency announced that in the provincial budget under preparation, provision for a grant to the Berar co-operative institute was made awaiting the vote of the Legislative Council.

Sir Shankerrao Chitnavis, in his presidential address to the Conference described the utility of the co-operative movement in the economic uplift of the country in general and its absolute necessary to the peasantry, in particular. The President desired that, as in Egypt, an enquiry into the extent of indebtedness of the society, should be made in India.—A. P.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS DISCUSSES PARTICIPATION

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Paris.—A Congress of the Socialist Party is sitting to decide once again whether to participate in a Government formed with other left "bloc" parties. Such a Government could only be formed if the left "bloc" made a united assault on the present Ministry over MM. Briand and Doumers' financial proposals. The Mandates Committee of the Congress which met before the Congress took count of votes of the various provincial federations and ascertained that 4,769 voted against participation in Government and 1,306 for participation. The figures compare as against 2,261 and 539 respectively cast at a similar Congress in August.

Parliament will reassemble on Tuesday when the political interest will centre in the Finance Committee of the Chamber which will not only consider Government's proposals, but a joint rival scheme by the left "bloc" parties, which it is reported will take the form of the Socialist capital levy.—Reuter.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RIFF.

LONDON, Jany. 11.

Tangier.—Peace negotiations between Spain and France on the one hand and the Riff on the other are at present at a standstill, but important developments may be expected, for it is reported that the three parties are much nearer agreement at present than ever before.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY BYE ELECTION.

DR. R. P. PARANJPYE A CANDIDATE

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye formerly Minister of Education, has decided to stand for the vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council caused by the resignation of Mr. M. R. Jayakar of his seat as a representative of the University in the Bombay Legislative Council. It will be remembered that during the last two years Dr. Paranjpye was a member of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, the Reforms Inquiry Committee and the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee. He was one of the Signatories to the Minority Report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee.—A. P.

OH!! THE SHAME OF IT!

(Continued from page 7.)

with his superiors on the shore he had received instructions to stamp my passport and allow me to land there but he said "You will not be allowed to enter India." I made the ony answer that a self-respecting British citizen could make, that whether I was allowed to enter India or not had nothing to do with him and nothing to do with the Government of Ceylon. It was a matter which solely concerned myself and the Government of India. I did not sit down and wait for the permission of the Government of India to come into this country. If I had sat down and waited I am quite sure I should still be staying there. (Laughter). I am also sure that in a few weeks time my friends in the Legislative Council would be asking questions and would be told we cannot do anything because it is a matter which concerns the Government of Ceylon. We have no official means of communication with the Government of Ceylon and then my friends would have been told to refer to the Colonial Secretary and goodness knows what else. No.: I carried out the determination with which I first set out on my voyage, a voyage that I would have undertaken long before had it not been for certain imperative reasons which prevented me. I set out by the first train I could get by the Indian Mail from Colombo to test the right of the Government of India to refuse a subject of the King-Emperor free entry to pass from one British territory to another. I did it with the assured feeling that whether they stopped me or whether they did not I had the law, I had the right on my side and that I must triumph in the long run. They did attempt to stop me from landing. I was informed that my passport was such that it had no visa for British India and that, therefore, I could not be allowed to land. I suppose the Government of India or whoever was responsible, I do not know, I suppose I was expected once more to sit down quietly, fold my hands and go back to England. I protested and I again got my rights.

ASSERT YOUR RIGHTS.

"I am not saying all this because I wish to boast of having done anything great and fine. I am repeating it because it is a lesson to all of us that if we assert our rights we are bound to get them. (Hear, hear). And my protests had to be communicated to the superior authorities and the answer came back in the course of a few hours that I was allowed to land and proceed to Madras, but out of any concession on the part of the Government of India nor out of any concession on the part of the Government of Bombay which had no statement to make on the matter but because they could not have prevented me from coming in because they had a law which was a mere bluff. It is not to frighten honest law-abiding and God-fearing people like myself from coming into this country and doing what I think may be right to assist the people of this country in fighting for their right. I saw the expression used in one of the journals this morning that the Government of India or the Government of Bombay in deporting me from India, in refusing me the right to return to India had ridden coach and four through the liberties and rights of the British subjects while now we have driven coach and four through their pretensions to be able to deny and deprive us of those rights and say just by a little determination just by a little self-assertion, just by a refusal to be put down by bluff on the part of the police officers of Governments or whoever might be responsible. I have found my way into this country in spite of the combined efforts of the Secretary of State of the Government of India, of the Government of Bombay and the passport officers in both countries. (Hear, hear). Here, I mean to remain on my own terms to do what I like within the law, to say what I like within the law, no matter how unpleasant and how shocking it may sound to the highly intelligent moderates and people of that kind in the various Governments and to say and do all these things as I did them and, as I said them in the past. If that is not agreeable to the powers that be, let them invent, if they like, some new law to deal with me. I shall then be prepared to meet and accept the situation. Let them not suppose that I am in any way changed. I do want them to understand it is the same Horniman who has now come back. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar says that I am aged. I want you to understand, I want the Government to understand, I am not aged. I am just as ready and feel just as vigorous and full of youthful spirit to drive me forward in the battle for India's freedom, in the struggle with Government and the officials, if need be.

HUMILIATION OF INDIA.

"There is only one thing more in regard to all this that I want to bring home to you before I sit down. I do not want you to think that it is said by me in any offensive spirit or in any aggressive spirit. But I do think that it is a lesson which should come home to all of us. I do not wish to set myself up as a person of any importance. I do not wish to pretend that I am a highly worthy person in any sense of the words used and as I have been described to be by Mr. Satyamurti. But I do want to say that if I have suffered myself any humiliation during the last 7 years, that humiliation has been the humiliation of India. (Hear, hear) and not merely the humiliation of a single man. The door has been closed to me because is has not been in the power of the people of India to open the door and that power ought to have been in your hands. It ought not to have been necessary for me to do what the trumphs have to do in England when they are marching round the town begging for their bread and when the door was going to be closed against them to put one foot inside the door so as to prevent the lady of the house from closing the door against them. It ought to have been possible for me to come through the front door and to have it thrown open to me by my friends, the people of India, who must be masters of this country. (hear, hear) and I hope that if there is one lesson to be derived from my experience so as to dwell in the minds of all of you it is that humiliating thing that a friend of yours had to be refused admission to your own country because you have no power to say that the door shall be open to me. So we should all go forward with a greater strength in order to see that the power is achieved without further reasonable loss of time.

SELF-GOVT. IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT UNITY

"In conclusion while I am not going as I said before, to express an opinion at this moment on the political situation in this country as it exists now. I do beg of you leave to say this that when I was taken away from India I left a united India as it had never been united before. We had by our labours, by our agitations, by our giving way a little here and giving a little way there to one another formed a united front by which we could stand on a common platform together and to make demands which caused no hurt to the self-respect of any citizen of this country. I come back, I am sorry to say, to find that all that has nearly gone. I find hosts of parties. I find a host of people who apparently think differently, anxious to work for different ends each anxious to plough his own furrow without any reference to the cause of the furrow that has been ploughed by his comrade. I find communal differences which had entirely disappeared seven years ago but which have now become even almost more rife than they have been before. And, if I may be allowed to speak on this occasion of my first public utterance on my return to this country, if I may be allowed to make an appeal to my friends the leaders of the different communities in this country, it is that they should all once more unite on a common platform, that they should not be afraid of the sacrifice that each individual may have to make to a certain extent to achieve that unity and to remember that without unity and a settled agreed programme upon which everybody or at least the bulk of us are prepared to work it is of no use to attempt to think of self-Government for India for years and years to come." (Loud applause and Cheers.)

MR. HORNIMAN CONTROVERTS MR. R. MACDONALD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jany. 11.

A despatch from Madras states that Mr. Horniman entirely disagrees with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that people in England are fed up with the Baldwin regime. "People are more tired of Mr. MacDonald. If there should be a Labour Government again Mr. MacDonald would not be Premier."

LEADERS' GREETINGS.

DELHI CALLS YOU.

(Continued from page. 7.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

To Benjie Horniman, Dear comrade,

"Exiled so long ago from the shores of India that you loved, served so well and that you will always and everywhere love and serve welcome home. I would have gone to Cape Comorin, the farthest limit of India, to greet you on setting foot once more on her soil after so long and such painful separation, but work roots me to this spot. I trust, however, that you will soon come to Delhi, the suffering of which in the days of her Satyagraha had involved you in the trouble that led to your deportation. Please come to Delhi to meet your old comrades and friends who have not yet given up the hope of reviving in this new old capital of India the spirit of insisting on truth above all things and of readiness to suffer everything for its sake. Delhi calls you. Your affectionate friend.—Mohamed Ali."

AN OBVIOUS INJUSTICE ENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jany. 11.

"Whatever one's differences with Mr. Horniman's politics one cannot but feel that the refusal of permission to return was an obvious injustice and I am glad that the injustice has been ended.—Ramchandra Rao."

A DOUBLE JOY.

"In this hour of joy we cannot think of dark deeds of long drawn out inequity and injustice. Still we cannot help remarking that, as it were by a divine co-incidence, the victim of inequity arrives just at the time when the principal 'Perpetrator' and perpetuation of that injustice is about to depart. According to the old adage, misfortunes do not come singly, but luckily for our city this time it is not the misfortune but the good fortune that has come in pair. We ought to be thankful to Almighty God for the double joy of the impending departure of Sir Maurice Hayward and the actual arrival of our friend Mr. B. G. Horniman, Sir Maurice's return home from his voluntary exile and Mr. Horniman back "Home" from his compulsory banishment. and and the citizens of Bombay will be as glad to see one off as to receive the other in, a cold send off to Sir Maurice and a warm welcome to our true friend Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman was not forgotten for a single day during his long seven years' exile but I am afraid that Sir Maurice will not be remembered after the seventh day of his departure.—K. F. Nariman."

"A POWER IN BOMBAY"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jany. 11.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna, interviewed, said, "The man has been punished for more than anyone could feel he deserved and the Government of Bombay, I mean Sir George Lloyd in particular, did him grave injustice in deporting him in the state of health he was at the time. Within living memory it is the second instance of an Englishman having been so deported. The first was a member of the Bar, who, however, had nothing to do with politics. Mr. Horniman was certainly a power in Bombay when he was deported. He combined in himself the rare abilities of being both a very able writer and an equally good speaker. In these days when one has not time to think for himself, but is carried away by views of the editor of the paper one reads, Mr. Horniman necessarily exercised great influence on the younger minds in the Bombay Presidency. In fact the circulation of "The Chronicle" dropped considerably after Mr. Hornimar. left. If he is to work again for "The Chronicle" I am sure the public will appreciate it and I am equally confident that Mr. Horniman after his experience of the last few years will be more moderate in his views and see that his editorials do not carry away the young mind as perhaps they did during his previous connection with the paper.

HEARTY WELCOME.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

"Rejoice to hear the good news of Horniman's arrival at a time when his services are most needed. I heartily welcome him back again in our midst to rejoin the struggle of India's Freedom which is so dear to him and for which he has suffered so much.—Vaiabhbhai Patel."

WELCOME TO LAND OF ADOPTION.

POONA, Jan. 9.

"Hearty welcome to Horniman to the Land of his adoption. Glad Government at last made an overdue reparation of a scandalous wrong.—Kelkar."

WELCOME BY S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

The South African Indian Congress Deputation has sent the following message to Mr. B. G. Horniman:—"We heartily welcome you back to India and hope that your efforts to free India will be crowned with success. Your incessant pleading for us South African Indians will ever be gratefully remembered by us and we are hopeful that you will still exercise your rare talents on our behalf in this our critical time."

HIS SUFFERING FOR INDIA.

DELHI, Jan. 9.

"I welcome back Horniman. He has suffered for India as few sons of the soil have suffered. We live on sufference in this country and even his return does not alter that fact. The mystery that hedges this sudden arrival of Horniman though it hightens our pleasure does not reflect much credit on the bureaucracy. A sober Government has to avoid sensation. Bombay is to be congratulated on sudden brightening of her political atmosphere.—A. T. Gidwani."

GOVERNMENT'S RETURN TO SANITY.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

"I congratulate Government on its return to sanity.—Choithram."

POLITICAL OPPONENT'S SATISFACTION

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

"I am glad Mr. Horniman has at last been permitted to return to India. I do not share many of his political opinions, but this does not deter me from expressing the sense of satisfaction at the removal of the prohibition against his return. I trust Dr. Sudhindra Bose will also be allowed to come back.—Chintamani."

ACCESSION TO NATIONAL STRENGTH

DELHI, Jan. 10.

"I heartily congratulate and welcome Horniman back to India. His presence will be an accession to National strength. I hope he will again carry on national work as before.—Govindanand."

BOMBAY'S BELOVED.

NASIK, Jan. 11.

"Extend our welcome to Benjamin Bombay's beloved on his return Home.—Tairsee, Jehangir Patel."

WELCOME MR. HORNIMAN!

So the Hero of many a battle is returning to his field of activity after an exile of well-nigh seven years. Welcome, Mr. Horniman! Lanka had the honor of greeting you; and Madras had the privilege of receiving you first. But Bombay's welcome will be simply glorious. Two questions of outstanding importance and urgency will, I trust, receive Mr. Horniman's first attention:—(1) the mobilising of nationalist forces in regard to the coming Municipal Election, and (2) the focussing of Indian opposition against the Anti-Asiatic Bill in South Africa. Welcome, Mr. Horniman!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA'S WELCOM

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha offers its warm welcome to Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, the first and foremost Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," and fully hopes that he will put a new life into the civic and political affairs of this City, Presidency and the Country.

MR. HORNIMAN AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

PLEDGE TO WORK FOR UPLIFT OF INDIAN LABOUR.

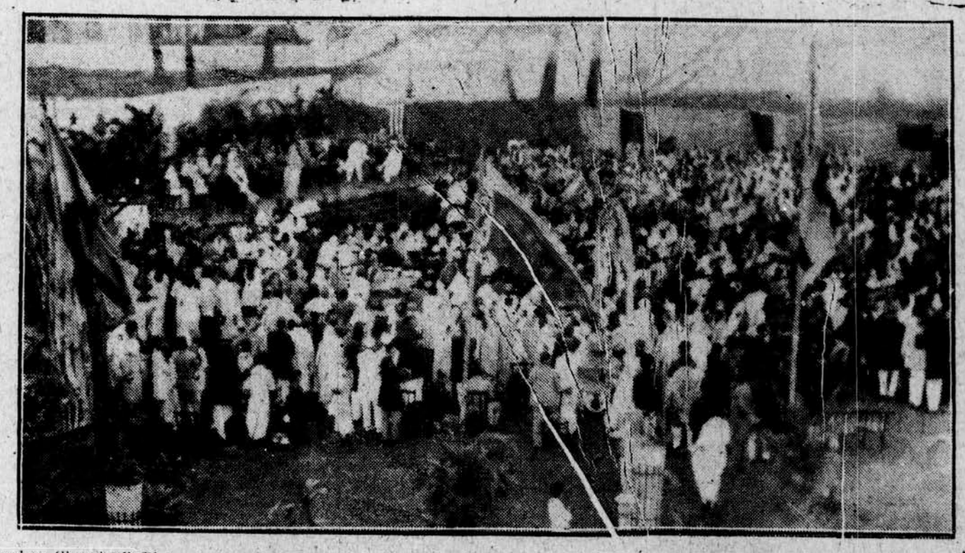
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

It was a happy coincidence that the Trade Union Congress was in session today when Mr. Horniman arrived and he availed himself of the opportunity and attended the Congress. In replying to the warmest welcome accorded to him by the president on behalf of the Congress Mr. Horniman expressed his wholehearted sympathy with the cause of Labour and assured the Congress and through it the labourers throughout India that he would never lose any opportunitp which could be utilised to raise the status of labourers to that enjoyed by those of other free countries.

Later in the evening a public welcome

HOUSING OF PARSEES.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

H. E. the Governor at the opening ceremony of the Poor Parsee Housing Colony at Dadar on last Friday evening.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, accompanied by Lady Wilson, arriving at Dadar to perform the opening ceremony of the Poor Parsee Housing Colony.

AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

MR. ARTHUR MAURICE

Former Editor of the "New York Herald", is one of the distinguished American tourists who arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning, by the liner "Empress of Scotland."

was accorded to him at the Triplicane Beach in a monster meeting held under the presidency of Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu, when Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Satyamurthy and Shafi Mohomed spoke in eulogistic terms of the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman made a suitable reply. Mr. Horniman was entertained at dinner at the Cosmopolitan Club by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and he left for Bombay by the Bombay Mail. A very large and distinguished gathering was present at the station to see him off.

JOY IN THANA DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jany. 9.

All throughout the Thana District there are glowing indications of genuinely sincere feelings of unbounded joy owing to the glad tidings of Mr. Horniman's return to India.

JOURNALISTS' WELCOME.

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India has passed the following resolution:—

The Executive Committee o the Journalists' Association of India notes with gratification that Mr. B. G. Horniman has been allowed to return to India and on behalf of the profession extends its welcome to him.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S RECEPTION.

Members of the Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League are requested to be present at the Bori Bunder Station on today (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. to accord a hearty welcome to Humanitarian Horniman once the President of the League. Arrangements are made for a fitting welcome at the office of the League a Shroff Bazar, where he will be garlanded on behalf of the League.

CALL TO ALL NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

All the volunteers of the different Corps are earnestly requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus station to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to take part in the procession arranged for Mr. Horniman's reception on his return to India after seven years' Exile.

MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

To "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir, No act of Sir Leslie Wilson will keep

MUNICIPAL FUNDS

INJUNCTION AGAINST CORPORATION.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE.

At the High Court yesterday Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and applied on behalf of Mr. H. M. Chowna, a Corperator, for an injunction against the Bombay Corporation restraining them from spending Rs. 1,00,000 for purposes of relief works such as cleansing city, etc., as sanctioned by the Corporation meeting held on 19th November, 1925.

The applicant stated that the original resolution of which the mover Mr. R. S. Asavle had given notice, was for distributing relief to the strikers, and the resolution that was passed though altered as above was intended to give effect to that object. It was, therefore, not competent for the Corporation to spend any part of Municipal funds for any other object.

His Lordship granted the interim injunction and also issued a rule to show cause why it should not be made absolute.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

LALAJI TO REPRESENT INDIAN LABOUR

The Congress also passed resolutions appointing Lala Lajpatrai as its representative for the eighth session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva and M. Daud, M.L.C., of the Indian Seamen's Union and the Bengal Miners' Union, Calcutta, for the ninth session. The other resolutions related to labour representation on the legislatures on adult basis and special representation for the working classes and maternity legislation on compulsory basis. A further resolution condemned the attitude of Government towards Mr. Joshi's maternity benefits bill.—A. P.

The session closed this evening and with it the grand labour week in Madras which commenced from the 5th instant. During this week there were processions of labour leaders, the M. and S. M. Railwaymen's Conference, the All-India Railwaymen's Convention and finally the All-India Trade Union Congress. There were also mass meetings of labourers, at which labour leaders addressed them. A number of delegates from several parts of India attended the Trade Union Congress and the All-India Railwaymen's Convention and Volunteer organisation.

The Congress received messages of sympathy from Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. C. F. Andrews and the Secretary, the National Minority Movement, London.—A. P.

APPEAL TO INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The Sixth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress passed to-day the following resolutions on the South African question: This session of the All-India Trade Union Congress protests against the Anti-Asiatic Bill which is before the South African Parliament as it destroyes the rights of ex-indentured labourers and is in contravention to the indentured agreement.

The Congress urges the Government of the Union of South Africa to withdraw the Bill or at least to postpone it.

This Congress protests against the attitude of the South African Labour Party in supporting a measure which is calculated to deprive Indian workers of their elementary rights and appeals to them to reconsider their attitude in the interests of International solidarity of workers.

The Congress appoints Mr. C. F. Andrews as its representative to make representations to the South African Labour Party and the South African Government on behalf of the Indian Labour in South Africa.

Another resolution on the same subject was as follows: This Congress appeals to the International Labour organisation to take steps to prevent the South African Government forfeiting the rights of Indian labour in Natal.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey writes:—

I have neither the means nor the energy owing to my illness to meet in person 11,991 voters of F ward but I do feel that my services to the city both in the Municipal Corporation and outside are not unknown to any of them. If services rendered and "goods delivered" are to be the test of confidence I can look for certain to being returned to the Corporation. I can but depend on work done as the earnest for the future and ask the voters to vote for me. I refuse to ask for support on extravagant promises. I hope to be in the future as in the past a humble worker and to use such abilities as God has given me in the best interests of the city.

His retirement in the hearts of the people of India for his bold as the removal of ban on Mr. Horniman and it is difficult to say as to which of them should be congratulated. The Governor deserves to be congratulated on his justice and the latter on his suffering but the list of the present Governor's good acts will not be complete till he fully investigates the Back Bay Khada question and saves Bombay from financial ruin with which she stands endangered.—Yours, etc.

W. T. HALAI

9.

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
Letter No. of the firm 28944

I have great pleasure in recommending Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.

6-8-17

(Miss.) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.

Address:— K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.
Dept. No. 5, DELHI.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(11)

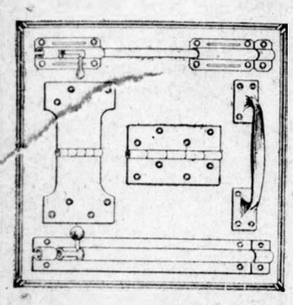
MALARIA
and other Fevers
are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER
produces a feeling of tranquility restlessness ceases, and instead of sleepless nights, calm, refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

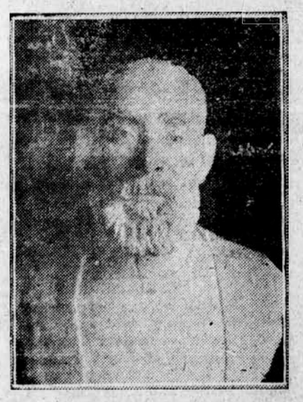
SOLE AGENTS:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,
: GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. :
Every Description of
BUILDING FITTINGS.
TELE{ grams :-SPLITFIRE Phone :-40079—
HINGES TOWERBOLTS



ANY ARTICLE
TO INDIVIDUAL DESIGN,
We also undertake Castings of all description—High Class Precision Work under Expert Supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our Manufactured Articles are satisfying any Makers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY & PRICE

Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI
MADE FROM SITTINGS



By WAGH SCULPTOR
BOMBAY 4.
Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available.
Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for Sale.

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF
BATLIWALLA' Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills Re. 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, Hay, Jungle fevers & Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations:—
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm Prices As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea. Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP, eases cough, dries up phlegm, relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM. (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs. Price Rs. 1/12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, Price As. 6 per bottle.
Dr, H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Company, Ld.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA,
Managing Director.
P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay, No. 14.
Tel. Address.—"Cawashapur" Bombay.

How is your luck in the new year ?
Great good fortune may be yours !

Send your date of birth for a detailed Reading of your life for 1926 with weekly predictions from month to month, Moon Table and Daily Hour Guide for every day in 1926 will accompany free.
Fee Rs. 2/4 only by M.O. or V.P.P.
Get it from INDIA'S PREMIER Predictionist whom the Ruling Princes constantly consult.
PROF. SEKHAR
B. A. (Wash.) I. S. C. (London)
THE GREAT MESMERIST
Ellore (West Godavery Dist.)
MADRAS PRESY.

OFFERS LIMITED TRY

Orders for one "Tara" 18 ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch will cost you Rupees Five with one "G" Regd Time piece free—You will find inside the dial a stamped guarantee of five years, by the manufacturers. Realise then, the durability, order now for one—
"EMDEN" Fountain Pen Rs. 2-8
with 14 ct. Gold Nib.
WRITE NOW
CAPTAIN WATCH Co. P.B. 265. MADRAS

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH

CHAPTER IV.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

PLAYING THE HUSBAND.

About the time of my marriage, little pamphlets costing a pice or a pie (I now forget how much) used to be issued in which conjugal love, thrift, child marriages and such other subjects were discussed. As soon as I came across any of these, I would go through them from cover to cover, and it was a habit with me to forget what I did not like, and to carry out in practice whatever I liked. Lifelong faithfulness to the wife inculcated in these booklets as the duty of a husband remained for ever imprinted on my heart. The passion for truth was, besides, innate in me, and to be false to her was therefore out of the question. And then there was very little chance of one being faithless at that tender age.

But the lesson of faithfulness had also an untoward effect. 'If I should be pledged to be faithful to my wife, she also should be pledged to be faithful to me' I said to myself, and the thought made me a jealous husband. Her duty was easily converted into my right to exact faithfulness from her and if it had to be exacted I should be watchfully tenacious of the right. I had absolutely no reason to suspect my wife's fidelity, but jealousy does not wait for reasons. I must ever be on the lookout about her movements, and she could therefore not go anywhere without my permission. This sowed the seeds of a bitter quarrel between us. The restraint was virtually a sort of imprisonment And Kasturbai was not a woman to brook any such thing. She made it a point to go out whenever and wherever she liked. More restrain on my part resulted in more liberty being taken by her and my getting more cross. Refusal to speak with each other became thus the order of the day with us, married children. I think it was quite innocent of Kasturbai to have taken those liberties with my restrictions. How could a guileless girl brook any restraint on going to the temple or on going on visits to friends? And if I had the right to impose restrictions on her, had she also not a similar right? All this is clear to me to-day. But I had then to make good my authority as a husband!

Let not the reader however think that ours was a life of unrelieved bitterness. For my severities were all based on love. I wanted to *make* my wife an ideal wife. My ambition was to *make* her live a pure life, learn what I learnt, and identify her life and thought with mine.

I do not know whether Kasturbai had any such ambition. She was illiterate. By nature she was simple, independent, persevering and, with me at least, reticent. She was not impatient of her ignorance and I do not recollect my studies having ever spurred her to go in for a similar adventure. My ambition was therefore, I fancy, all one-sided. My passion was all centred in one woman, and I wanted it to be reciprocated. But even if there was no reciprocity there could not be all unrelieved misery as there was active love on one side at least.

I must say I was passionately fond of her. Even in the school I would think of her, and the thought of nightfall and subsequent meeting with her would ever be haunting me. Separation was unbearable. I would keep her awake till late in the night with my idle talk. If with this devouring passion, there had not been in me a passionate attachment to duty, I would either have fallen a prey to disease and premature death, or have led a burdensome existence. But the appointed tasks had to be gone through every morning and lying to anyone was out of the question. It was this last thing that saved me from many a pitfall.

I have already said that Kasturbai was illiterate. I was very anxious to teach her, but lustful love left me no time. For one thing the teaching had to be done against her will, and that too at night. I dare not meet her in the presence of the elders, much less talk to her. Kathiawar had then, and to a certain extent has even to-day, its own peculiar, useless and barbarous *Purdah*. Circumstances were thus also unfavourable. I must therefore confess that all my efforts to instruct Kasturbai in our youth were mostly unsuccessful. And when I was awakened, having thrown off the sleep of lust, I had already launched forth into public life which did not leave me much spare ime. I failed alike in instructing her through private tutors. As a result Kasturbai can to-day with difficulty write simple letters and understand simple Gujarati. I am sure that had my love for her been absolutely untainted with lust, she would have been a learned lady to-day. I could then have conquered her dislike for studies. For I know that nothing is impossible for pure love.

I have mentioned one circumstance that more or less saved me from the disasters of lustful love. There is another worth noting. Numerous cases have convinced me that God ultimately saves him whose motive is pure. Along with the cruel custom of child marriages, Hindu society has another custom which to a certain extent diminishes the evils of the first. Parents do not allow young couples to stay together long. The child-wife spends more than half her time at her father's place. Such was the case with us. That is to say during the five years of our married life (from the age of 13 to 18), we could not have lived together longer than an aggregate period of three years. Scarcely would we live six months together when there would be a call to Mrs. Gandhi from her parents. Such calls were very unpleasant in those days, but they saved us both. At the age of eighteen I went to England, which meant a long and healthy spell of separation. Even after my return from England we hardly stayed together longer than six months. For I had to run up and down from Rajkot to Bombay. And then came the call from South Africa which found me fairly free from my slumber.

(Translated from "Navajiwan" by M. D. in "Young India.")

UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have always wondered as to why the Bombay University should prescribe such books for examinations as are not to be obtained easily in India and sometimes even in England. When a portion of, say Coleridge's works is prescribed for an examination it is my experience that the students have to buy a big volume which contains much portion that is of no use to them in a pure examination point of view, and consequently they have to spend more money than is absolutely necessary. Indian students are not generally in a position to spend money lavishly and they have to complete their education with great difficulty. Will the authorities concerned give a proper consideration to this matter and prescribe such books only as are easily obtained in Indian markets without causing unnecessary expenses?—Yours, etc.,

S. D. D.

WHAT INDIAN WILL NOT BE PROUD TO SEE AND USE
THE LATEST IMPROVED VARIETIES OF
GENUINE KHADI?
Never before seen since the beginning such
FINENESS, CLOSENESS; CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY.
SUITABLE FOR ALL DRESSES OF
PEASANT and PRINCE.
Andhra fine muslin pieces and Sarees.
Indian silk and jery embroidered wears.
Thick, durable and close coatings and shirtings.
Fine woven dhoties, sarees and blouses.
Handkerchiefs, towels, shawls, caps, etc. etc.
A. I. SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION KHADDAR BHANDAR,
with which is incorporated
GUJRAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS KHADI BHANDAR,
14, DADYSETH AGIARI LANE, KALBADEVI.

Complexion Hints
FOR THE COLD-SEASON
With the soothing, protective help of Ven-Yusa Cream, chafing winds and damp chilly air can be faced without fear.
Daily use of Ven-Yusa virtually means giving the skin an Oxygen bath that clarifies and rejuvenates it and imparts a velvety softness to the tissues.
Harshness or redness of hands and arms are also obviated by Ven-Yusa. It keeps the skin soft, white and lovely, and prevents all tendency to roughness and irritation.
Always have a dainty jar of this fragrant *non-greasy* Ven-Yusa on your dressing table. Use it before venturing out and immediately on your return indoors.
Enclosed with every jar of Ven-Yusa is a little booklet containing helpful Beauty Hints by Miss Beatrice Sinclair (The English Vennel.
VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream
In dainty opal jars, price Re. One, of chemists and perfumers. Direct from Agents: Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; or Dadha & Co., Esplanade, Madras
I.V 237

The fuel of Life
When Nature strikes a balance, and calls in debts incurred—Vitality, the fuel of life, having been consumed too quickly by the excessive demands upon the store of energy—we are faced with disappointment. The enjoyments of life are but happy memories, the decline of mental and physical powers has set in, but are we, when Nature demands her pound of flesh, entirely powerless to stop the process of decay? Before the discovery of Nature's own rejuvenator. RADIOSAN, the answer was, yes, but now RADIOSAN comes as a boon and a blessing to all who have drawn excessively on their resources of strength. RADIOSAN makes new rich blood, builds up body tissue, increases the vital forces of the entire human system, resulting in renewed youth and giving once again the power to enjoy all the pleasures of youth.
RADIOSAN
is a sure and certain remedy for—
LOST VITALITY
FAGGED NERVES
NEURASTHENIA
BRAIN FAG
MALNUTRITION
NERVOUS DEBILITY
RADIOSAN
is pre-eminent in the successful treatment of—
MENTAL FATIGUE
DEPRESSION
ANÆMIA
OVERWORK
POOR BLOOD
PROSTRATION

RADIANT HEALTH
RADIOSAN builds up brain and body, gives a new lease of life. Thousands throughout the world testify to its remarkable health-giving properties
Radiosan
RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the large package a full course of 50 days' treatment. Obtainable from most chemists.
RADIOSAN, LTD., 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1.

For Two Nights Only. FUNNIMAN For Two Nights Only.
INDIA'S PREMIER SOCIETY ENTERTAINER
Well-known for his humorous Sketches, clever imitations of Barristers, Pleaders, Municipal Commissioners and Legislative Councillors!
Highly admired by the GOVERNORS OF BENGAL, BEHAR AND ORISSA, ASSAM, AND THE UNITED PROVINCES—In a varied Programme of Songs, Character-sketches and Impersonations
FUNNIMAN as a SAILOR!
FUNNIMAN as a MERRYMAKER!!
FUNNIMAN as a GIRL!!!
Come and See this BRILLIANT COMEDIAN
AT THE
VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION
OLD COTTON GREEN GROUND, COLABA,
AT 9 P. M. TO-NIGHT.

THERE'S REAL FLAVOUR IN EVERY DISH COOKED WITH——

Cocogem

FOR BETTER COOKING

Ask Your Grocer for COCOGEM To-day.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

IT'S REFRESHING AND COOLING.

It's charming scent keeps the mind always Cheerful and fresh.

Good for toilet, Bath & Constant use in Handkerchief.

Indispensable for Ladies' daily use.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Also by Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co. M. R. Paul & Co. 1 & 3 Bonfields Lane Calcutta, Kemp & Co. Bombay, Dey Bros, 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Chyabanaprash Fs. 3 per seer · Adhyaksha Mathur Babu's · Makaradhwaja Rs. 4 per tola

Dacca Sakti Oushadhalaya

The premier, the best, the cheapest, and the most reliable Ayurvedic Factory in India. Estd. in 1901.

Factory—Swamibag Road, Dacca. Head Office—Patuatuli St. Dacca, Calcutta Head Office—52-1, Beadon St., Calcutta Branches—134, Bowbazar St, 227, Harrison Road, 71-1, Russa Road, Bhowanipur.

Other Branches at, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Sylhet Rungpore, Gauhati, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Serajgunj, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow and Madras :

Catalogue and Treatise on Ayurvedic treatment with the remarks of Their Excellencies the GOVERNORS of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Deshabandhu Das, Nawab Shamshul-Huda &c., sent free.

Where to Lodge in Bombay?

For Healthy, Delicious Food, Airy Rooms, Electric Lights and Fans, Bath Rooms, and Business Locality Come to—

SUKHSAGAR HINDU LODGE.

Telephone No. 20298 Tele. Add. "Hindunotel"

Highclass Gujarati Hindu Hotel. Personal Supervision. Moderate Rates. Princess St., Mangaldas Road. BOMBAY 2.

SACRED TEMPLES OF JAINS.

ALARM IN THE COMMUNITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Jain Shevetamber Community of India has been considerably agitated over the present situation of their sacred Temples on the Shatrinjaya Hill in Kathiawar in order to consider this situation, the accredited representatives of this community known and styled as "Sheth Anandji Kalianji of Ahmedabad" called a special meeting of their duly constituted representatives from all parts of India and several other leading and influential gentlemen of the community and held it on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant under the presidentship of Seth Kastoorbhai Lalbhai, at Ahmedabad.

This peaceful and loyal community is very much alarmed at the hostile attitude of the Palitana Durbar and the present policy of the British Authorities. The British Government has accorded full protection to this community in respect of its vested and declared rights over this holy Hill, and have, in consequence, passed various resolutions in the past and have further given pledges, and guarantees from time to time as occasions arose. In view of the present attitude of the British Government the whole community feels that the present times are critical in the history of their holiest of the holy places of pilgrimage, and are hence determined to present a united front.

As the permanent President of "Seth Anandji Kalianji", Mr. Kastoorbhai M. Nagarsheth could not attend this meeting, he sent a special telegraphic message and exhorted his co-religionists to be unanimous and protect and preserve their cherished rights won and maintained after devoted fight by their forefathers, and not to compromise the matter by giving up these valuable rights which would therefore prove a curse to the posterity for ever.

This meeting was largely attended by leading persons from all over India. Among others, the following prominent persons were present:—Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Sheth Santidas Askaran, Sheth Gulabchand Devchand of Bombay, Mr. Gulabchand Dhadha, M.A., of Jaipur, Babu Rajkumar Singh of Calcutta, Sheth Deokaran Mulji, Mr. Makanji Juthabhai, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Solicitor, Babu Mohanlal, Vakil, Amritsar; and Sheth Chinubhai, Solicitor.

After long and anxious deliberations lasting over two days, several resolutions were unanimously passed. In spite of great alarm and agitation in the minds of the community, this meeting put considerable restraint upon itself, and has at present contented itself with expressing its apprehension and concern at the attitude of the Palitana Durbar and has requested the British Government to actively protect the vested and declared rights of the community enjoyed for centuries, reminding the latter of its obligation towards the community. It further requested the Government to reassure the community and thus restore confidence and contentment in the minds of the Jains throughout India. It has further requested the High Priests, leaders and other influential Jains to exhort the community to stand together at this critical juncture and to accord full support to their accredited representatives "Sheth Anandji Kalianji", empowering them to take all necessary steps. In order that all orders and measures issued by Sheth Anandji may be carried out by the community in different parts of India, it has been decided to form local committees in various parts of the country.

DAWOODI BOHRA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The fourth sitting of the Dawoodi Bohra Educational Conference was held at Burhanpur on the 5th and 6th instant. There were about a hundred delegates from Bombay, Surat, Ranala, Malegaon, Udaipur Nagpur Bhandara, Indore, etc.

Mr. Abdulhusein Haji Mulla Keekabhai of Sinnar the Chairman of the Reception Committee read the welcome address to the delegates in which he discussed various outstanding questions which are stirring the Bohra community at present.

The Chairman's address being over, Mr. Jeewanadi Rajabal of Udaipur was elected President. The Presidential address discussed, among other things, the obstacles in the way of educational progress of the community and the means to overcome them. There were a number of resolutions passed, the chief among which were: (i) to express emphatic disapproval of the decision of the Bombay Government exempting the Bohra community from the operation of the Mussalman Wakaf Act of 1923, and (ii) to condemn the notice issued by Messrs Little and Co., the solicitors of the Bohra Head Priest, on his behalf, against the Hakimia Coronation High School.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

The disturbance in Northern India has given nearly general rain in Bengal and Assam with local rain in Bihar and Orissa and East Central Provinces. A few falls are reported from Upper Burma and East United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Gauhati half an inch, Cherrapunji, Shillong, Saugor Island, Jessore one, Burdwan one and half, Berhampore three quarters, Mymensingh half, Gogra three quarters, Jalpaiguri one, Ranchi, Chaibasa, Darbhanga half, Hazari Bagh one, Naya Dumka three-quarters.

The weather is becoming normal in south west of the Bay. Fresh active depression is approaching frontier through Persia.

Forecast:—Decrease in East Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and West Bengal.—(A.P.)

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Cawnpore correspondent wires:—"The office of All-India Ayurved Vidyapeeth has and Acharya will begin from 6th of March come over from Madras to Cawnpore. The examination of Bhishak Ayurved, Bishard next from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission fees for Bhishak, Bishard and Acharya Examinations are Rs. 3, Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 respectively. The following are the centres Calcutta, Bankipore, Allahabad (Prayag), Hardwar, Lucknow, Muttura-Delhi, Lahore, Karachi, Poonoa, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Gwalior, Akola, Jubbulpore, Puri, Madras, Rajmahendry, Bezwada, Shimosa, Jaffna, (Ceylon), addresses and further enquiries can be obtained through the secretary, All-India Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Mayagunj Cawpnore.

Doctor S. K. Kane of Yeotmal wires to sap that he offers himself as a candidate for the bye-election for the East Berar non-Muslim urban seat in the C. P. Council.

At the meeting of the old students of the Surat College held at the Sarvajanick School, on the 2nd instant the constitution of the Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College Past Students' Association was passed. A Standing Committee was also appointed for the current year.

The Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College Past Students' Association, Surat, received Mr. Chunilal Maneklal Gandhy, B.A., LL.B., at a tea-party held in his honour, on 6th instant in the Sarvajanik Middle School, Gopipura. The President of the Association congratulated the guest of the evening on behalf of the Association on his having achieved the honour of being created an Advocate.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State Railways for the week ending 26th ultimo amounted to Rs. 2,00 crores which are same as figures for corresponding period of 1924-25. Total approximate gross earnings from 1st April 1925 to 26th December. 1925 amounted to Rs. 70.39 crores or Rs. 73 lakhs less than figures for corresponding period of last year.

The Women's Health and Education Society, of Shikarpur, Sind, writes that "In the Society's Ishwaribai Charitable Maternity Home organized by Prof. Shewaram Pherwani, there were conducted during December last in all 38 deliveries, out of which 27 were indoor and 11 outdoor. We need funds in this work of saving mothers and babies. Donations will be gratefully accepted by the organizer. The total number of deliveries conducted so far is 569."

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"During the year 1924-25 over 623,000 persons were primarily vaccinated and 114,000 persons re-vaccinated against 632,000 and 112,000 in the previous year. The primary vaccination work showed decrease while there was increase in re-vaccination work. Of the primary vaccinations 88.83 per cent were successful, .25 per cent. were unsuccessful and the results could not be ascertained in the remaining 10,92 per cent. of the cases.

REFORMS IN PERSIA.

The "Pioneer" writes:—

The Mejliss which as dissolved by the new ruler of Persia upon his accession was the fifth which had been elected since the constitutional form of Government was introduced in that country in 1906. A reference to the more notable of the measures passed by that Mejliss which was elected 1923 indicates the character of the administrative changes which are now taking place in Persia. All citizens in Persia are now required to adopt family names and to register births, marriages and deaths. The recognition of various titles in the granting of which a good deal of abuse has been practised in the past has been abolished. Important among recent enactments is the Compulsory Military Service Act requiring all male citizens upon reaching the age of 21 to serve two years in the Army. The enforcement of this Act being delayed until the Registration Act is in full operation, but it promises eventually to add materially to the strength of the Persian Army which has greatly increased in efficiency in recent years. A Commercial Code which has been promulgated dealing with company and banking law should encourage trade developments. Steps are being taken to unify sures used in various parts of the country and to introduce the metric system. The various standards of weights and metry The new law on this subject requires Government to manufacture the new weights and measures, which will be given Persian instead of metric names, and sold to traders. The progress of this last mentioned reform will be watched with particular interest in India, where the variations in weights and measures in different Provinces and districts are the cause of great loss and inconvenience to trade.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Registrar, Nagpur University, notifies:—

The date of the commencement of written examinations the last date of application by College students and the last date of application by ex-students and teachers of the Nagpur University are, respectively as under:—

1. Intermediate, 8th March, 1926, 8th January, 1926 and 8th December, 1925.

B.A. and B.Sc., 29th March, 1926, 29th January, 1926 and 29th December, 1925.

M. A. and M. Sc., 8th March, 1926; 8th January, 1926, and 8th December, 1925.

LL.B. 29th March, 1926; 29th January, 1926 and 29th December, 1925.

L. T. 29th March, 1926 and 29th January, 1926.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

For more than a century COD LIVER OIL has been known as a most valuable remedy for DISEASES of the THROAT AND CHEST CHRONIC COUGHS and COLDS, INFANTILE AND

ALL WASTING DISEASES

It is now recognised that this is due to the superabundance of VITAMINS contained in PURE NATURAL OIL—DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities because of the care taken in its preparation which without destruction of the VITAMINS renders it the PUREST—MOST PALATABLE—MOST EASILY DIGESTED and MOST SPEEDILY EFFICACIOUS in all ILLNESSES AND

DISEASES OF A WASTING NATURE

Proprietors:

ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LTD 182, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C

Representatives from whom supplies should be obtained.

CALCUTTA. B. K. PAUL & CO. Bonfield Lane.
BOMBAY. CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Medows St.
MADRAS. WILSON & CO., P.O. BOX 2.
KARACHI. A. HAJEE DOSSUL & SONS, Elphinstone St. Camp.
DELHI. H. C. SEN & CO.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

He Keeps Young.

He is 60 years old but he feels less than 20. Brimful of health and vitality and the sheer joy of being alive. That's the Kruschen feeling! You can get it too if you take your little dose of Kruschen Salts *every day*. Put as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece in your morning cup of tea or coffee, and you cannot taste it.

Kruschen contains just those six salts of Nature which your body needs. It clears your blood, gives you a good appetite, takes away headaches, restores the liver and kidneys to healthy activity, and banishes the pains of Gout and Rheumatism.

Start the Kruschen habit to-day, the habit of cheerfulness, happiness and bounding health and vitality.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.

Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

"Better Days for the Unemployed"

The unemployment question has become the crank of our society. People are starving for want of employment and the affection has apparently spread among the whole of the middle class people, educated yet unfortunate.

IN THE DECEMBER SPECIAL ISSUE

INDUSTRY

Deals with the subject in a practical way by which stings of the unemployment may be reduced to a minimum.

This issue will interest every one who has a friend a relative, a son, a brother, a dependent, anyone else for whom to find employment.

We are making elaborate arrangement that a copy of this issue reaches every such hand and thus it gives a unique advantage to those who have anything to sell, to marshall their ware, their service to the requiring public.

REGISTER YOUR ORDER FOR A COPY WITH 5 AS. STAMP.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS MAY GET A COPY FREE.

INDUSTRY OFFICE, SAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

A FEW "TESTIMONIALS"
READ WHAT THEY SAY

FOR COTTON SPECULATION.

What you said exactly came true. I write below what you said?—
Quotations for the cotton rates,
4th higher than 3rd.
5th equal to 4th.
6th higher than 4th and 5th.
7th lower than 6th.
8th higher than 7th.
10th and 11th highest.
This came quite correct. Therefore I press you to follow this procedure and continue this daily. I am thankful to you for the telegram and the quotations stated in that also proved quite correct.

(Sd.) R. S. IYER.
Nagpur, (C. P.) 8—11—1924.

ORDER REPEATED.

I am really pleased to write that by God's grace your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send fully for the month of April.

(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHUTAN DABU.
Navsari, 10—3—25.

I was fortunate enough to have my life reading and I am proud to say that the details given therein exactly coincide with my fortune. This encouraged me to have one for 1925.

(Sd.) SEBASTIAO FRANCICO NORONHA
174, Second Floor, Bombay, 12—4—24.

I have gone through my life reading from you and I find the matter therein relates to my present destiny. To enlighten my doubtful and dark future shall thank you to send me my future 5 years' life reading.

(Sd.) E. C. MUKADAM.
Grant Road, Bombay, 4—2—24.

I have got my life reading for 1924 and I found it correct to the word. will be very glad if you send me my future for the year 1925.

(Sd.) BHIMA RAO, S.P., Ind., B.A., LL.B., c/o Jain Board
Kolhapur City, 28—5—24.

I got prepared from you last year my life reading and all the facts mentioned there have proved correct and exact. Now I again trouble you to prepare for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) IGPAL SINGH,
Sub-Inspector of Police.
Bahils, Betul Dist., 10—1—1924.

I am very much pleased with your accurate description of my Character and temperament and do sincerely hope that your forecast will turn out correct.

(Sd.) R. S. VYDHINATHA IYER,
Deputy Collector, Tirukoilur.
3—1—25.

WONDER ! "OM" WONDER !!
ASTROLOGY ! FORETELLING !!

TRY ONCE and be CONVINCED. WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS BY QUITE UNIQUE, UNLIKE OTHERS.

THE HIGHLY RENOWNED AND FAMOUS

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

This is to certify that T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Proprietor, H .A. Bureau, Valavanur, has predicted quite accurately the event of daughter's marriage and certain other events of my office quite accurately. His skill in answering questions in a sealed cover is something Godly.

(Sd.) V. NARASIMHA SARMA,
Sub-Registrar and Special Magistrate,
Valavanur, S. A.

PROVED CORRECT.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswar Iyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future. I wish him success.

(Sd.) W. C. Jolliffe,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay

I have gone through my life reading and I am eager to have the same for the coming year. Please be good enough send me my reading for 1925.

(Sd.) S. X. VAZ,
Dinshawmanlal, Jermananlal, Estate.
Dhobitalav, Bombay, 8—4—24.

Being satisfied by the life-reading of this year, I request you to furnish me with a copy for the year 1925.

(Sd.) J. R. O'NIEL.
Delisle Road, Lower Parel.

I have got my life reading for the present year 1924 and I will be very glad if you send the same for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) C. M. PAREKH.
Andheri P. O., Bombay, 9—12—1924.

I shall thank you to forward me my life-reading for the coming year. I have always found your readings to be accurate and exact.

(Sd.) SORAB N. PANDAY,
P. O. B. 340, Bombay 14—11—24.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer in Aroodam and Astrology. I am sure he is the best talented in the profession and he is fully confident of his calculations. I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.

(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM, L. M. P.
Medical Practitioner, Renigunta.

Send your selected questions well packed in a sealed envelope. You will ge their correct reply and also your sealed cover without being opened. Always send the exact **time and date of birth** or writing your letter, or name and present age.

Questions relating to theft and Government will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.

We are preparing **TALISMAN** to overcome the evil influence of the planets and for success in every undertaking by the power of God Hanu an and nine planets.

N. B.—If you give the above accurately we guarantee the answers. Money will be refunded if the answers are not satisfactory.

CHARGES.	
1 to 5 questions Re. 1.	1 year life reading Rs. 2.
1 or each additional question As. 4.	12 Bhavams or abstract Life History Rs.15
	FOREIGN : DOURLE THE INLAND RATES.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl. of the Hanuman Astrological Bureau, Valavanur, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I have had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life reading by periods is really very interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIR BOOSHANAM,
T. S. Visvanatha Sroutigal,
Joint Sub-Registrar.
Villupuram, 11—8—25.

I have much pleasure in recommending M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl., famous world-known Astrologer of Valavanur, S. A. District in giving out correctly the past, present and future predictions. What all he has predicted for me concerning health, family and business affairs and every item turned out to be quite correct.

(Sd.) C. K. N. RAMANATHA IYER,
of Messrs. C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons.
Valavanur, 19—5—23.

I am very glad for the correct and prompt reply. I have to-day posted another cover of questions.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA IYER, C.T.C.,
S. I. Rly., Shoranur.

Your loving and wonderful letter was this day received with an astonishment and amusement of love towards you. I cannot express what I have in me and know it better.

As ordered I am sending you money for two talismans.

(Sd.) A. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR,
Retired Assistant Engineer.
Secunderabad, 5—10—19.

On reading your V. P., I find them accurate. Indeed the answers are wonderful and can only be considered to be the result of the Supernatural inspiration of Sree Hanuman.

(Sd.) P. SUBHA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader, Gooty, 5—5—22.

I am very glad to inform you the receipt of your letter of answers. I wondered to see the contents. All the matters are correct. I wish to have the Talisman. Send the same by V.P.P.

Sd.) P. GOPALARATHNAM IYENGAR,
Pleader. Vellore, 23—3—22.

I have gone through my life reading sent by you. What you predicted for Mannar Ramaswamy Pathar has turned out quite correct. I appreciate your Astrological Knowledge, too much. I request you to send me one for the coming year.

(Sd.) DEVAKI VENKATA KRISHNA CHETTY,
Proprietor, Messrs. Krishna & Co.,
Madras. 31—10—24.

UP-TO-DATE.

Last year I had my life reading from you and that was to my entire satisfaction. I request you to send me one for the year '25.

(Sd.) R. C. ECORALAWALLA,
Cash Office, Princess Dock,
Bombay, 22—12—24.

Many thanks for your answers to my questions received the other day per V.P.P. All the answers tally with questions and are correct.

(Sd.) G. M. PHATAK, M.A., LL.B.,
Sub-Judge, Bhusaval.

RECEIVED A LIFT.

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H.
Magistrate, Kandhkot, Sind.

I am thankful to you for the answer which you have sent us to the six questions put by me. The answers given tally with the questions.

(Sd.) BABU PRASHAD,
District and Sessions Judge, Bharatapur.

I appreciate your predictions. If you suggest a remedy I will be thankful.

(Sd.) K. L. VENKATA RAO, B.A., B.L.
District Munsif,
Kavali, Nellore District.

Received your answer cover with my sealed cover intact. The answers tally with the questions.

(Sd.) K. S. VENKATACHALAM IYER,
District Munsiff, Tanjore.

ALWAYS ACCURATE.

I beg to inform you that your life reading gave me all sureness. Will you send me another one book of future reference to next year.

(Sd.) R. SILVALOBO NORTON,
Agent, Makinnon Mackenzie,
Karachi, 27—9—24.

I request you to be good enough to send me the life reading for the coming year. I beg to say I am very much satisfied with yours of the current year.

(Sd.) L. H. FERNANDZ,
Mavalikara, Travancore, 8—10—1924.

Kindly be as good as to send me my life reading for the next year. I am satisfied with yours of the past year.

(Sd.) P. A. D. LIMA.

I got my life reading from you and I found the same to be very useful to me for the complete year 1924. So I am asking you again to send my annual life reading for the year 1925.

(Sd.) KAIKOBAD S. MALABARWALLA,
Bombay, 25—10—24.

I am very much obliged to you for the answers to my queries. Innumerable thanks for you for having suggested the use of Sree Hanuman's Talisman.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUPA KANSHALA,
Professor,
Ambala City, The Punjab.

Last year I had my life reading from you. I request you to be good enough to send by V.P.P., a similar reading for the coming year.

(Sd.) C. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 13—9—24.

WONDERFUL THOUGHT READER.

I was completely satisfied with the accuracy of the replies and I am anxious to send you money for the Talisman. Send one year life reading.

(Sd.) K. R. UPADYE, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Bombay.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I keep good and sound health after putting on your Talisman. I also inform you that the Almighty has favoured me with a male child.

(Sd.) GHELABHAI ATMARAM SHETH,
Hausore, (Via) Ankleshwar.

I was satisfied with your replies and having full faith in the divine power of Sree Hanumanjee and full confidence in your words, I have ventured to send the amount. Soon send Talisman.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAL N. ADHYARN,
Messrs. Patel Trivedi and Co.,
Ahmedabad.

As per your advice I have your Sarva Karya Sidhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU,
Chief Inspector, The Standard Oil Co.

Your clairvoyance is really wonderful and I cannot but admire your power of reading questions under a sealed cover. Answer tally with the questions. Wish you every success.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA. M.A., M.R.A.S.,
Head Master, Rohtak.

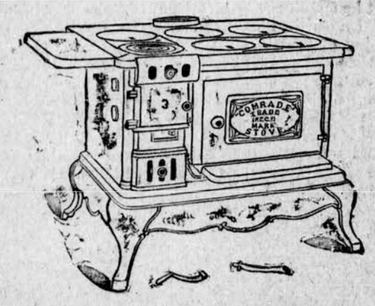
Many thanks for the answers. It is a wonder how you could guess my questions without opening the sealed cover. One of your predictions regarding the Viceroy's Cup winner has been fulfilled as I see from to-day's papers.

(Sd.) SWERT C. BANERJEE,
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

For further Particulars apply to:—

PROPRIETOR,
HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
Valavanur, S. I, Ry., (MADRAS Presidency).

BEST ENGLISH
COOKING STOVES AND RANGES



To burn coal or wood fuel. At extremely low prices

BALSARA & Co.,
29, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

Have REMOVED from **8th JANUARY 1926** in **CENTRAL BUILDINGS**, Kolbhat, Kalbadevi Road.

(Next to Messrs. T. S. Ramchander & Bros.; Dealers in Musical Instruments.)

OUR PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE.

PRICE Rs. 3 ONLY
Our Patent Regd.
"TIC-TAK"
WALL CLOCK
Keeps correct time
Built on strong mechanism and a most beautiful decorative
WALL CLOCK
INSIST ALWAYS ON "TIC-TAK"
Registered
PETER WATCH CO.,
POST BOX 27, MADRAS.

YOUR SAVINGS

Every successful efforts to save money involves two important elements—First, the Start, and Second, Keeping persistently and systematically at it.

Decide how much you should lay aside each month from your income. Make your Thrifty Self fight a winning battle against your old Spending Self.

CENTRAL BANK will be your ally, Happiness and Independence your reward, and your Pass-book the history of your achievements.

Ask for our Savings Bank Rules.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Chatting to a friend at the Casino Palace Hotel, am suddenly reminded that I'm due back at the ship. Pull out my "Matchless" watch. "Ten-twelve" say I. "Ten-twelve, correct," says he.

At which I congratulate him upon his time-keeper, whereon he smugly produces it—another "Matchless." So I chance missing the boat to drink "cheerio" to a watch that stands up to even the coal-dust at Port Said.

The "MATCHLESS"
in "LENS SHAPE" CASE
Nickel Silver ... Rs. 21
Guaranteed One Year
Catalogue FREE

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

IF YOUR DESIRE IS FOR A MILD SMOKE SPORTSMAN CIGARETTES SUIT THE PALATE JUST A1

OGDENS—ENGLAND.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozens ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nal Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI Pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used, Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI Pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector packets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Gaandulal Lallubhai.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.